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ENGLISH NOTES.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL GOSSIP.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE LIBERAL PARTY—THE SEASON OF OPERA—A ROYAL GARDEN PARTY—THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 26, 1873.

You will have heard, perhaps, that an itinerant news-vender has been sentenced to a term of imprisonment for calling out, with a view to the sale of his wares: "Death," and "Last dying words" of Mr. Gladstone. His accuser complained that, after paying threepence for a copy of a penny paper on the understanding that it gave the proclaimed intelligence, he found that it contained nothing of the kind. The subject, however, is not a laughable one; for Mr. Gladstone is really very weak, if not absolutely ill. The very night on which the unscrupulous hawker endeavored to make money by "bulling" the evening journals through a device which would have had a directly contrary effect on the Stock Exchange, Mr. Gladstone's feeble, careworn appearance was the general subject of remark in the lobbies of the House of Commons. Fortunately his holiday is at hand; though it may be doubted whether the vacation will be to him a period of even comparative repose. He will no more be worried by the petty defeats to which his government has had to submit so often during the present session; but the Conservative agitation by which the recess is to be enlivened will certainly occupy him, and he will have enough to do if he undertakes to answer even a small proportion of the attacks with which his administration, rather than his political direction of affairs, is threatened. Besides, his party—and indeed, the whole of the Liberal Party, which includes many of his severest critics—is in need of reorganization. The utter absence of discipline among the Reformers of all kinds to whom the epithet of "liberal" is indiscriminately applied, is shown by the fact that seven, if not eight candidates have come forward on the Liberal side to contest the seat left vacant by the death of Sir. David Salomons. On the other hand, only one Conservative candidate is spoken of. The proportion of Liberals to Conservatives may be made, no doubt, to tell in favor of Liberalism; but the votes of the Liberal electors of Greenwich will, apparently, be distributed among them, while the Conservative, left to do battle alone, will be returned. The last Staffordshire election is to be decided by a trial of strength between the supporters of the Government and three classes of opponents: Conservatives in a broad sense; special opponents of the Government (including the Roman Catholics and most of the Protestant clergy) on the education question; and public-house keepers, with the beer interests generally at their back. This curious combination will be represented by Mr. Allsop, the well-known—I might almost say celebrated—brewer of bitter ale. One would expect to find on the other side the whole of the Temperance Party. But no, the teetotallers, like so many other classes of voters, are offended with the Government, and, rather than countenance an administration which refused its support to the permissive liquor bill, stand aside to let the Government candidate fight the great power without their aid. From the two examples that I have cited it may be seen that the Liberals of the country, though as numerous, perhaps more numerous, than ever, are not just now working satisfactorily together.

THE SEASON OF OPERA.

It is the custom of operatic managers, on commencing the season, to offer the nobility, gentry, subscribers, and the public—more especially the subscribers—a salutation in the form of an address, which, apparently, can be no more dispensed with than the speech from the throne at the beginning of a Parliamentary session. The impresario states what new programmes are in preparation, speaks of his relations with foreign prima donnas, which are usually (but by no means invariably) of a peaceful kind; congratulates his supporters on the general prosperity of operatic affairs; and passing to the estimates, makes known his requirements in regard to the hiring of boxes and stalls. No manifesto, however, of a similar kind is put forward at the close of the season. It would, in fact, serve no useful purpose, for it could scarcely ever be anything but a record, in some more or less apologetic shape, of promises unfulfilled. At the beginning of the season just concluded, Mr. Gye, it is true, promised nothing worth mentioning, except the first appearance of several untried prima donnas who have now all been tried and all found wanting. He observed that it would be "interesting to watch their progress," but there was no progress to watch. Mme. Adelina Patti has been the great attraction this season, as for so many seasons past, at the Royal Italian Opera, while Mme. Nilsson has been equally unrivaled at Her Majesty's. The great charge brought against Mr. Mapleson, the director of the latter establishment, is that he has failed to bring out Balfe's opera of "The Talisman." Putting aside this omission, for which he is not altogether responsible, his management has given general satisfaction, and the public, in general, are, I think, perfectly content to wait for "Il Talismano" until next Spring.

A ROYAL GARDEN PARTY.

The Prince of Wales' garden party, last Thursday, was the most successful of the very successful series of garden parties which his Royal Highness has given this season. The list of guests included what, a year or two ago, would have been a most unusual number of professional and literary persons. Nearly all the surgeons and physicians who have recently been made baronets, several of the newly baroneted composers, with Sir Sterndale Bennett among them, and three or four of the principal newspaper editors, whom it is not the fashion to admit even to the honor of knighthood, were present. I do not think editors are better or worse now than they were twenty years ago. But twenty years ago they were not in the habit of going to court; and the last place at which one would have expected to find an editor would have been at a court reception. The change that has taken place of late, I will not say in the social, but rather in the official position of newspaper correspondents abroad is still more remarkable. In most despotic countries, as Russia and Austria (I am speaking of the Russia and Austria of a past time) the correspondent of an English newspaper was looked upon by government officers as little better than a spy. He was watched, followed, his letters were frequently intercepted, and he himself was now and then expelled. At present, if he represents a paper of any importance, he is exhorted to make himself known to the proper authorities; after which the amount of attention he will receive depends a good deal on himself. The fact, however, of his being known, and of his being made the object of certain civilities, prevents him from writing with any great freedom, and prevents him altogether from attacking the Government of the place to which he happens to be accredited. The change has, perhaps, been not altogether a beneficial one for the public; but it is agreeable for the correspondents, and they have at least the advantage of getting information at head-quarters, which, under the old system, was naturally denied them.

THE TICHBORNE CASE—PAUL DE KOCK.

I suppose you are kept pretty well informed by telegraph as to the proceedings in the Tichborne case. Nothing that occurs, in or out of Parliament, approaches it in interest for the majority of our newspaper readers. The manager of one of our principal morning journals told me, the other day, that everything had to be sacrificed to this interminable trial, which, tiresome as it may be, in a general point of view, is always presenting new and curious features. I am told that the literary discussion between the Lord Chief Justice and Dr. Kenealy, as to the morality of Paul de Kock's novels, which formed so large a portion of Roger Tichborne's library, has caused the works of this almost-forgotten French author to be much inquired for. Dr. Kenealy, who was at one time much given as well to the practice as to the study of literature, and who, among other similar feats, translated during his briefless days the greater part of Moore's melodies into Greek verse, does not seem to have given his attention to the literature of France. Otherwise he surely would not have described Paul de Kock's novels as works of art; neither would he have spoken of the "polished elegance" of a writer whom French critics refuse to consider as a writer at all. Paul de Kock was read, no doubt, but he was never esteemed (I mean in a literary sense) in his own country, where he was looked upon as affording suitable reading for shop-boys and commercial travelers. Never troubling himself about his character as a moralist, this amusing, but often coarse novelist was most anxious to obtain a word of praise or even of mention in some Paris journal of importance. John Wilson Croker, the editor of our *Quarterly Review*, devoted an entire article to him, but French critics would no more notice his books than would English critics those of Mr. G. F. M. Reynolds—also, by the way, one of Roger Tichborne's favorite authors. A well-known English journalist who was acquainted with Paul de Kock, and heard from his lips the story of his contemptuous treatment by French critics, begged Jules Janin to say something about him in the *Journal des Débats*. Janin promised to do so, and the Monday following wrote at the end of his weekly feuilleton these words: "M. Paul de Kock has published another book." Nevertheless, Paul de Kock, with all his faults (and, as the Lord Chief Justice put it, he was "unscrupulous in his pursuit of the ridiculous,") possessed considerable humor, and an eye for character, in which many very distinguished French novelists are entirely deficient. Perhaps because defects of style are comparatively imperceptible to foreigners, the author in question was thought a much greater writer in Russia, in England, and, perhaps, also in the United States, than in his own country. The literary reputation enjoyed by Paul de Kock out of France puzzled and amused Frenchmen; and Lamartine may well have been astonished when, on his being presented to the Pope, the Holy Father lost no time in saying to him: "And how is il Signor Paolo di Kock?" It must be remembered that of the hundred volumes written by this newly revived novelist, a large number are nearly irreproachable—not, perhaps, as to the style, but at least as regards morality.

"THE SILLY SEASON."

Signs of the approach of what the *Saturday Review* first called the "silly season" are now to be seen in the corners of every newspaper. No leading subject, however, has yet been started. After the fatal accident to the Bishop of Winchester, an attempt was made to get up a controversy on the relative advantages of riding with a tight and with a slack rein. But this question, interesting only to the equestrian order and to grooms, could not be kept up for more than a few days. Editors rode it with a slack rein, and it fell. If nothing else should present itself, the merits of English as compared with foreign watering-places can always be discussed, and protests against the overcharges of hotel-keepers are sure beforehand of a certain popularity. S. E.

A JEALOUS LOVER'S REVENGE.

Ann Cunningham, eighteen years of age, was stabbed seven times while on the sidewalk in front of the residence of her parents, No. 168 First-street, corner of South Fifth-street, Williamsburg, last night, by William Anderson, whom she had recently refused to marry. Anderson is twenty-one years of age, by occupation driver of an ice-cart, and resides at No. 44 South Fifth-street. About a year since he made the acquaintance of Miss Cunningham, but the parents of the latter objected to the acquaintance, and they met clandestinely. Two weeks since Anderson told Miss Cunningham that she should marry him, and even suggested elopement, but she positively refused the offer and told him that their acquaintance must end. For several days he watched the house of her parents, which is opposite to his own home, in hope of seeing her and renewing his offer. At 9 o'clock last evening she left the house in company with a Miss Russell, and the two walked up First-street. Anderson, who was still on the watch, immediately ran across the street to meet them, and, seeing him, they turned toward the house, not desiring to meet him. He ran up to Miss Cunningham and held her hand while he opened a large jack-knife which he had drawm from his pocket. He raised the knife, evidently intending the blade for her breast, but in an effort to free herself she turned her back to him, and received a wound in the shoulder. Anderson raised the knife again and again, and had stabbed the unfortunate girl seven times before a policeman and a few neighbors, attracted by her screams came to the rescue. On finding his victim fell he stabbed himself three times before a blow from the officers' club disarmed him. His unfortunate victim was carried into the house and two surgeons were immediately summoned. They found that the wounds were all in the back, three being deep and severe and liable to produce fatal inflammation. Anderson was laid on a shutter and carried to the Fifth Precinct Station-House in Fourth-street. His own wounds were not severe and he volunteered no reason for his act.

AN AGGRIEVED DOG.

New-Hampshire furnishes yet another dog-story, as follows: Last Autumn Messrs. D. K. Marvell and M. S. Hall went to Westfield, Mass., purchased a coon dog which they transported by coach to Tyngsborough, thence by rail to Milford N. H. The dog was very successful in coon hunting and always seemed contented and happy. Last week Mr. Marvell had occasion to go away with his team, and the dog attempted to follow, but he drove him back. Soon after, Mr. Hall started out for a drive, and the dog was so persistent in his attempt to accompany him that, after unsuccessful efforts to drive him home, he asked a friend to detain him half an hour, which he did. Nothing more was thought of the dog till he was missed at home, when search was made, but no trace of him could be found. He was liberated as directed, but that was the last seen of him. Messrs. Marvell and Hall advertised him, and as a result heard from him at his old home at Westfield, Mass. It would appear that he was grieved at the treatment he had recevied from his owners, and resolved to return to his old home, the way to which, a distance of nearly thirty miles, he in some way found, although coming to Milford a year ago in a close car.

WASHINGTON.

RAILROADS AND THE MAILS.

A SOUTHERN RAILROAD THROWING OFF THE MAILS—QUESTION FOR THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The McMinnville and Manchester Railroad in Tennessee has thrown off the Government mails, and in so doing presents another question for the consideration of the Senate Select Committee on Transportation Routes. This road was one of the Southern railroads for which the Government furnished rolling stock after the war. The roads so furnished were relinquished. A condition of the release was that they should permit the Government to retain the mail pay until the debt was liquidated. This has been done in every instance—the Post-office Department placing the quarterly mail pay to the credit of the Quartermaster General on account of payment for the rolling stock. Recently the McMinnville and Manchester Road has changed ownership, and the new proprietors, feeling that they were at liberty to repudiate a charter contract, have refused to carry the mails unless the mail pay should be paid directly to them, and not retained to the credit of the Quartermaster General. The Post-office Department has declined to comply with this demand, and the mails have been thrown off. The Government has not yet received pay for its rolling stock, and is obliged to seek some other means than the railroad for the transportation of the mails. The road itself is very unimportant, but the principle involved is the question which created so much excitement last Spring at the time of the threatened strike.

TRANSPORTATION OF GIANT-POWDER.

A special agent of the Treasury reported to the department on Saturday that he had filed an information against two steamers on the Western lakes for violation of the law relative to the transportation of giant-powder. The department will use every possible means to prevent the illegal transportation of this dangerous compound.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CASE OF THE VIRGINIUS.

There is only one question connected with the Virginius which is considered of sufficient importance to justify examination, namely: Whether that vessel was, about two years ago, sold to one of the South American Republics, as stated at that time. If so, the Virginius is now sailing under papers (United States) to which she has no right, and for which offense she would be liable to capture by our own authorities.

POST-OFFICE CHANGES.

The following post-office changes have been made during the week ending Aug. 9:

New-England.—Postmasters appointed: Geo. F. Jones, at New-Durham, Strafford County, N. H.; Frank A. Case, at Barkhamsted, Litchfield County, Conn.; Elisha Clark, at Dalton, Berkshire County, Mass. Names changed: Athol, Worcester County, Mass., to Athol Depot; Athol Centre, Worcester County, Mass., to Athol; East Greensborough, Orleans County, Vt., to Greensborough Station, and James W. Smith appointed Postmaster.

New-York.—Offices established: Pleasantville Station, Westchester County, with George H. Wheeler, Postmaster; Rosiere Station, Jefferson County, with Lewis Branch, Postmaster. Postmasters appointed: Wm. Bryan, Covington, Wyoming County; Hugh Kelly, East Groveland, Livingston County; Charles E. Rowe, Macedon Centre, Wayne County; Jonathan Briggs, North Rose, Wayne County; James H. Signor, Saranac, Clinton County.

Maryland.—Richard F. Trail, appointed Postmaster at Beallsville, Montgomery County.

Pennsylvania.—Office established at Tamanend, Schuylkill County, with H. W. Snyder, Postmaster. Postmasters appointedM: rs. Jane Martin, Cannonsburg, Washington County; Spencer E. Wilson, Cressona, Schuylkill County; Benjamin F. Hagen, Glyndon, Crawford County; Louis Hauch, Mount Washington, Alleghany County; David Weber, Paintersville, Mifflin County. The name of the office at Sutton's Corners, Crawford County, has been changed to Geneva.

THE TIGRESS.

The arrangement of the Navy Department with the owners of the Tigress is, the payment of $60,000 for the vessel, they having the privilege of repurchasing it for $40,000.

THE ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

Senator Morton, during his late brief visit to this city, gathered a large amount of information to aid him as Chairman of the committee having under consideration the subject of the election of President and Vice President of the United States. In addition to the various schemes heretofore presented as amendments to theConstitution, he has supplied himself with the views of American statesmen from the beginning of this century to the present time, and also with the writings of distinguished Englishmen. The Senator is in favor of devising a plan by which the people can vote directly for President and Vice President, or the election of electors by districts instead of by States. The necessity of providing a tribunal to settle disputes in that connection will receive proper consideration.

BLOW ALL THE STEAM-WHISTLES, &C.

An enthusiastic friend of the American Centennial celebration, writing to a gentleman prominent in official circles, makes the following suggestion: "At precisely 12 o'clock, noon, on the 4th of July, 1876, (Washington time,) let all the guns, the bells, locomotive and other land whistles, the trumpets, the drums, the organs and other musical instruments, with the tens of millions of singing voices of our great land, burst forth in sounds of joy and praise. All the telegraph lines shall be silent at the command of the United States Government, from 11:45 to 12:15 P. M., and then let the great battery at Washington send the electric flash and click over the vast iron maze to every city, and town, and village of our own land, and even to Europe, Asia, Africa, and the isles of the sea, as far as the lines can be at that moment secured, and at this signal instantly let the cannon thunder forth the death-knell of oppression; let all the mighty steam-whistles proclaim the grand march of civilization amid the Western wilds and the isles of the sea, as well as the city full, and the fertile plains, and bid the slumbering millions of heathendom awake and join the happy nations in singing that sublime invocation to praise: 'Praise God from whom all blessings flow,' " &c.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 10.—A heavy rain-storm, accompanied by vivid lightning and unusually loud and sharp peals of thunder, occurred in this vicinity between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning. The sloop Lucy, Capt. Christy, of Brandywine, Del., while lying at Light-street Wharf, was struck by lightning, and her topmast and lowermast shivered. Chatsworth and Schroeder runs, in the north-western section of the city, overflowed, and the foundations of several houses in course of construction were washed away. The cellars of a large number of buildings were flooded. The stable of George Sheets was struck by lightning and a valuable mare killed. The aggregate loss will reach several thousand dollars.

The schooner Leonidas, Capt. David Howard, was also struck by lightning during the storm this morning, and had her mainmast shattered.

The box factory of L. Grube & Co., corner of West Falls-avenue and Lombard-street, was struck by lightning, entailing a loss of $2,000.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC AND ITS CREDITORS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.—The San Francisco *Record*, the recognized organ of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, violently assails the prominent capitalists of San Francisco who were recently negotiating for the purchase of a controlling interest in said company. This declaration of war is regarded with surprise by business men here, as the railroad company is notoriously indebted to the parties assailed, on call loans to the extent of $2,500,000, gold, borrowed to pay interest on Central Pacific bonds. The cause of the rupture is supposed to be the refusal of the capitalists to complete the proposed purchase

A CITY BY THE SEA.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD—ITS RISE, PROGRESS, AND PECULIARITIES—THE CAMP-MEETING.

From a Special Correspondent.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, Saturday, Aug. 9, 1873.

This city by the sea, Martha's Vineyard, has been built on a tufted sand-bank. For years it was celebrated for its harvest of huckleberries, which were gathered and sold in Nantucket. Thirty years ago, a handful of Methodists located a camp-meeting on this retired spot. This meeting grew till it became the great camp-meeting of New-England. Four years ago Martha's Vineyard, except at camp-meeting time, was a desolate spot. Four cottages comprised the village. The whole property was offered to the Camp-meeting Association for $1,500. This proposal was declined, as being $500 too much. Subsequently the land was sold to a company, and for two acres next the hotel, a part of the original 300, the company have refused $30,000. Lots only twenty feet wide, and sandy as Sahara, in choice positions, sell readily at from $1,600 to $2,500.

No description can give a correct idea of this city of cottages, for such it is. The idea of the secular company was to furnish a residence at the sea-side, with all its beauties and comforts, at a cheap rate. The city began with tents. Small cottages, cheap and plain, followed. Within four years 1,000 cottages have been erected of all styles and costs, Swiss, Italian, Romanesque, and English, plain as a barn and gaudy as a Chinese pagoda. These cottages crowd on each other, and families must keep peace from necessity. They cost from $400 to $12,000. The most costly was built by the late Isaac Rich, who was just ready to move in when he was removed to that house appointed for all living. Gov. Sprague, Gov. Claflin, Senator Carpenter, Crane, of the Shoe and Leather Bank; Folson, of the Providence Road, and Ruggles of the Housatonic, have elegant villas here. The approach from the sea is surpassingly beautiful. Steam-boats are arriving and departing constantly. As the dock is neared the little lilliputian village seems to be an enchanted city. Flags fly from every minaret, flag-staff, steeple, and tower. Eight thousand people are here regularly. At least 2,000 or 3,000 come and go daily. During camp-meeting week, which is measured from Monday to Monday, at least 25,000 people throng the grounds. The secular company who bought the whole property rejected by the camp-meeting people have managed matters with consummate liberality. One of the finest watering-place hotels in the land has been built, with its foundation like land bathed in the sea. This hotel is finely appointed, and admirably kept by Messrs. Bullock & Brownell. Besides this are thirteen hotels, with restaurants and eating-houses, not only to accommodate the throng that come daily, but also for the dwellers in cottages who seldom spread a table in their own rooms. The city is laid out with great beauty. Plank-walks run for miles on the side of the sea. There are five miles of bathing, and the bathing-houses are as numerous as tents at a brigade muster. Nightly hops, bands of music, the usual rugged pastimes of Newport and Long Branch, and a trotting park provide recreation for the masses. An opera-house is among the projected plans for the future. Fine macadamised and concrete roads invite to drives.

The religious side of this place is as entirely distinct from the secular as Long Branch is distinct from Sing Sing. Half a mile from the landing are the camp-grounds. Forty acres laid out in a circle, with a central tabernacle, around which cluster a hundred or so cottages, jammed together like sardines in a box, surrounded by a fence, with an arched entrance, the whole included in a grove of scrub-oaks, compose the sacred inclosure. The tabernacle, with a roofing of canvas, will seat 5,000 people. A fine chapel, built at a cost of $16,000, opened to all, furnishes outsiders with religious privileges. The contention between the religious and secular powers has ended. The charter of the camp-ground controls everything within a mile of the tabernacle, except in camp-meeting week. This includes the hotels, billiard-saloons, restaurants, and amusements generally. These we never meddle with, but great care is taken to prevent any annoyance during the religious services. There are no dram-shops, no rowdies, no disturbance. Thieves do not break through nor steal. Rooms can be left open and trunks unlocked. The utmost order and quiet prevail everywhere.

The bland air, like that of the Sandwich Islands, invites to promenades. Ladies run round without coverings on their heads, and sitting on the piazzas till midnight is not dangerous. The long shore at 10 o'clock is black with bathers. Sailing, rowing, riding, with the excitement of blue-fishing, fill up the hours.

From the grand piazza of the Sea View House there is an ocean outlook of a hundred miles. A fleet of one hundred sail often cast anchor in sight. The land-locked harbor is becoming a great favorite for sportsmen. The booming gun announces the fresh arrival of a yacht, and the stirring strains of the band are wafted on the shore. The New-York Yacht Club will be here next week, to whom a ball will be given. We have a sail-boat race to-day, a New-Yorker having offered a $100 prize. A fine trotting match comes off to-day. Martha's Vineyard can boast of all the modern improvements.

The crowd is immense. The Sea View House could double its guests to-day. On every arrival of the boats a hundred or two on the dock greet the new-comers. Access to the Vineyard is nearly perfect. Three trains a day run from Boston, on the Old Colony Road, to Wood's Hole. A line of steamers, leaving New-York daily, touch at the Vineyard. Dwellers here are within easy reach of Boston, New-York, New-Bedford, and all along shore. New-York and Boston papers reach here at an earlier hour than they reach Saratoga. The camp-meeting people have their own dock, their own hotel, and their street railroad from the dock to the camp-ground. Nearly every State of the Union is represented. The place is one of the liveliest in the land.

A preparatory note from the camp-meeting has already been sounded. The meeting is very late this year, beginning Aug. 26. This results from a shrewd business arrangement. People come in shoals, come early and remain until camp-meeting. Then they scatter as crowds do when fire-works are done. So the camp-meeting is put off till a late period to hold the people. Nightly meetings are held as a sort of preparation. Bishop Naber is already at the Vineyard, living quietly in a plain tent under a tree. Other prominent ministers are present waiting for the meeting of the waters.

The old inhabitants of the place look on with wonder and astonishment at the new order of things. One lady has woke up to find herself famous. Living a sort of hermit life, she has employed her leisure in shell-work. She has a natural gift in that line. Her humble cottage is one of the resorts, and her shell-work is in great demand. Another woman takes hens. She is too poor to erect a monument to the memory of her mother. But her hens fare better. Each has a name, and when it dies is carefully buried, and a tomb-stone erected, on which is inscribed its name and many virtues.

Land bought for a few hundred dollars and sold for a quarter of a million, has excited the cupidity of everybody who owns a sand-bank by this city of the sea. Lots here are higher than in Harlem. Some people are wild enough to believe that this sandy prairie—twenty-four miles by eight—is to be covered with beautiful cities, and become fertile as the garden of the Lord.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

ORILLIA, Ont., Aug. 10.—A frightful accident occurred on the Midland Railroad yesterday, resulting in the death of three men and serious injury to six others. A gravel-train left Orillia at 1 o'clock, and when near the Narrows Bridge the engine ran over two cows, throwing the train from the track. The flats telescoped the caboose in which the men were seated, killing James Stephens, Thomas Darby, and T. Lake. Some of those injured are not expected to recover. A number of cars were demolished and the line was blocked for six hours.

THE PORTLAND FIRE.

ESTIMATED LOSS, $600,000.

POSITION OF THE BURNED STEAMERS—NARROW ESCAPE OF MANY OTHER VESSELS—THE DROWNED AND BURNED.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 10.—After carefully comparing and reviewing the estimates, the loss by the fire is put at about $600,000, as follows:

Damages to Galt's Wharf	$10,000
Buildings on it	10,000
Elevator	50,000
Contents of elevator	25,000
Coal on Galt's Wharf	2,500
Steamer Dirigo	100,000
Steamer Montreal	140,000
Steamer Carlotta	50,000
Atlantic Wharf and buildings	40,000
Coal on the Atlantic Wharf	7,000
Wood on the Atlantic Wharf	500
Total freight on board the three steamers and in the three sheds and in store-houses	100,000
Two cars loaded with linseed-oil	7,000
Alvin Neal's rigging loft	1,000
Steward's stores of Steam-packet Company	3,000
Private property of 150 employes on boats	3,750
Total	$549.750

This leaves $50,250 for errors and omissions.

Galt's Wharf is mostly a filled wharf, and the solid part could not burn. It is owned by Sir A. T. Galt, of Canada, together with the buildings on it, excepting the elevator, which belonged to the Portland Grain Warehouse Company. The wharf was leased to the Grand Trunk Railroad Company, who sub-leased it to the Maine Steam-ship Company. The buildings were cheap. The elevator cost $50,000 above the foundations, which were expensive, but which remain. The contents of the elevator were 32,249 bushels of corn and 1,755 bushels of oats. Over 20,000 bushels of the corn belonged to Waldron & True, and were insured for $5,000. B. Noble had 10,000 bushels of corn in it uninsured.

The steamer Dirigo was built in 1865, and was a propeller of 941 tons. She originally cost $160,000, and was turned over to the company at $75,000 when it was reorganized, but was worth $100,000. She now lies ashore on Spring Point Ledge, with her smoke-stack and part of boiler above water. Large pieces of her are floating about.

The Montreal was a side-wheel boat of 1,197 tons, built in 1857. The company valued her at $150,000. She was taken by the steamer Express and beached on Cushing Island, to the left of the landing, where she now lies, with one wheel above water.

The Carlotta was an iron boat of about 500 tons, belonging to the Nova Scotia Steam-ship Company. She was an old blockrade runner. Her crew remained aboard until evening and went down again this morning. Prof. Baird's fishing steamer Blue Light hauled her out and put her on Cushing's Point, where she now lies, burned to a shell. The machinery of all three steamers will be recovered, but of course in a very badly damaged condition.

The Atlantic Wharf is owned by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and was by them leased to the Steam Packet Company. The assessor's valuation was $40,000, and the company's valuation $100,000. The buildings were not expensive. The piling is badly burned, but as the land forms a large portion of the valuation, we estimate it at $40,000, and especially as the piles will do to hold filling.

Among the freight losses add Bailey & Noyes, $500 on paper hangings, and J. W. Perkins & Co., druggists, $500. To the insurance add $3,000 in the Hartford and $2,000 in the Connecticut, on the Maine Steam-ship Company's property, which brings the total insurance heard from up to $158,000. The insurance on the elevator and Grand Trunk Railway property will probably carry it up to $200,000, or one-third of the total loss.

The historic steamer Chesapeake was lying at the Franklin Wharf, next above Galt's Wharf, but a line was got out and 300 men pulled her up to the Custom-house Wharf.

A brig and a three-masted schooner, the latter belonging in Boston and coal-laden, were in danger but got clear.

A dredge-tug, owned by Curtis & Forbes, was also at the Franklin Wharf, and saved.

The Forest City was towed out by the steamer Magnet.

John Clapp, clerk at the Maine steam-ship office, reports that he was standing by the bale of excelsior in which the fire was discovered when he felt his leg burning, and jumped for the hose, and in less than half a minute had water playing on it.

Another clerk reports seeing the shed on the opposite side of the wharf on fire nearly at the same moment. The fire originally took in the elevator. Its spread was so rapid that three men on the wharf and on board a steamer had to leap into the dock.

The drowned women were burned somewhat, Nellie McCarthy having her dress in flames when she jumped overboard.

The body of Frank Taylor, before mentioned, has been recovered. The little girl has not been recovered, but there is now no doubt about her fate.

William Matteson, a stevedore, was in the hold of the Dirigo. He jumped overboard, and being still missing is undoubtedly drowned. This makes the loss of life two men, two women, and a little girl.

Christopher Doyle, a rigger, in Neal's loft, on Atlantic Wharf, was injured by jumping from the second story window. He saught at a hanging rope, but he let it run through his hands so rapidly that he was badly injured. Thompson, the mate of the Dirigo, had his clothes and hands burned. Charles and Eleasur Lehman, brothers, and engineers on the Dirigo, jumped out of a port-hole from the engine-room. They clung to a gaff, and were picked up.

The men on Atlantic Wharf and in the Montreal also had to leap into the water. The clerk, Mr. Williams, clung to a rope until picked up.

Large crowds have to-day hovered around the ruins, which are smoking in heaps with a few men playing with hose upon the embers.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—1 A. M.—The pressure remains high, with south-easterly winds and generally clear, cool weather from Lake Erie to Maryland, and north-easterly over the Middle and Eastern States; variable winds, partly cloudy weather, and high temperature from Iowa to Michigan, and thence to Missouri and the Lower Ohio Valley; light southerly and westerly winds, low temperature, and cloudy weather in the Gulf and South Atlantic States.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle Atlantic States, high but decreasing pressure, south-easterly winds, higher temperature, and partly cloudy weather, with local rains in Virginia.

For the lower lakes and New-England, falling barometer, south-easterly winds, partly cloudy, warmer weather, and occasional rains on the lower lakes.

For the upper lake region and the North-west, light variable winds, lower temperature and clear weather extending to Missouri and Kentucky.

For the Gulf and South Atlantic States south-westerly winds, high temperature, and generally clear weather.

Reports are missing from the South-west and the Far North-west.

IN THE CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 69°; 6 A. M., 70°; 9 A. M., 74°; 12 M., 77°; 3 P. M., 84°; 6 P. M., 78°; 9 P. M., 74°; 12 P. M., 73°. Average temperature yesterday, 74⅞°.

PRINT CLOTHS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 10.—Print cloths quiet and firm; sales of the week, 65,500 pieces at 6½c. for extra 64s; 6⅜c. for common, and 6c. for seconds and rejected.

THE JEWISH SABBATH IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—A number of Jewish citizens have addressed a petition to Mayor Medill, asking protection from the disturbance of their Sabbath, beginning on Friday and ending on Saturday evening, by prohibiting the carrying on of trade in the vicinity of their places of worship. No action has yet been taken on the petition.

THE POTOMAC DISASTER.

GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATION—A BOAT LOADED WITH PASSENGERS THROWN INTO THE WATER BY A FRANTIC NEGRO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The Treasury Department will make an investigation into the burning of the Wawasset. The Virginia local authorities who held the inquest at Chatterton's Landing exonerated the Captain and crew upon the evidence of the survivors.

It appears well established that as one of the steamer's boats, already filled with twenty or more persons, was being lowered from the davits, a stalwart negro, crazy with fright, jumped in, and drawing a big knife recklessly cut the stern ropes, which let that end drop first, throwing those in the boat into the water. This act alone caused a greater loss of life than any other feature of the disaster.

It appears that the inspection certificate of that vessel allowed her to carry only fifty passengers on her regular trips, thirty in the first cabin and twenty on deck. This was one of her regular trips, and it is believed that there were fully 130 persons on board.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The steamer Vanderbilt arrived here to-night from the scene of the Wawasset disaster, with six more bodies of the victims who perished on the ill-fated vessel. Five of them were identified as those of George W. Cooke, a grocer, of Washington; Richard Murray, a colored passenger; George Tibbs, a colored deck-hand; Mary Blackwell, a colored passenger, and a little girl about twelve years of age, supposed to be a daughter of Mrs. Lucinda Grant. The sixth body was that of a colored woman, not yet identified. It is said to-night that the total number of bodies so far recovered is fifty-six, though not over twenty have been identified.

Another steamer went down this evening, and is expected to-morrow with more bodies. Many of those recovered to-day had been partially eaten by crabs and were badly disfigured.

The latest estimate of the number of those lost on the Wawasset is that it will reach seventy at least. Many of these will, in all probability, not be identified, particularly in the case of colored persons who fell victims to the disaster.

The funeral of four members of the Reed family, lost on the steamer Wawasset, whose bodies were recovered and brought to the city yesterday, took place this afternoon, and was attended by a very large number of people. At the church many were unable to obtain admission. There were three hearses, in which the bodies were conveyed to the cemetery. Other funerals of victims of the disaster took place this afternoon.

OBITUARY.

A. G. ALLEN.

A. G. Allen, aged about fifty-five years, died in Washington yesterday, after a few days' illness. He was a native of New-Hampshire. After serving as Navy Agent in Washington throughout the Pierce Administration, he adopted journalism as a profession, being first known as a correspondent, and, afterward, successively, was attached to the editorial staff of the late *National Intelligencer*, the *Patriot*, and other Washington papers. He was held in high estimation by everybody.

WILLIAM W. CLARK.

William W. Clark, formerly Professor of National Science in the State Normal School at Albany, died in Rochester yesterday morning, at the age of forty-nine years. He was author of the law fixing the standard of weights and measures of the State. In 1849 he assisted in making the State Geological Survey, and in 1852 made a similar survey in North Carolina, with Prof. Emmons of Albany.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire on Saturday night started near the engine-room in the steam-pump factory of J. H. McGowan & Co., on Second-street, Cincinnati, Ohio, and went up through the five stories of the building, but did not cause the roof or any considerable portion of the floors to fall in. The building, which is owned by Poland & Henry, was damaged about $3,000. McGowan & Co.'s stock and machinery, valued at about $65,000 was damaged to the extent of $18,000, which is covered by $40,000 insurance, in Cincinnati companies.

A fire broke out at 10:30 P. M. yesterday in the store-room of the United States Light-house, Quarantine, Staten Island. Everything in the store-room was destroyed. No buildings were damaged. The loss is unknown.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The President has recognized J. A. Jasigi as Consular Agent of France at Boston.

James Rooney, of Poughkeepsie, was struck by an express-train on the Central Road, near Amsterdam, yesterday, and killed.

Martin Callahan, of Worcester, Mass., twenty-one years of age, was drowned while bathing in Lake Quinsigamond, yesterday afternoon.

The American Dental Association, which has been in session several days at Put-in Bay, Ohio, adjourned on Saturday.

The funeral of Hussey, who was murdered at the Schuetzen Park, Washington, on Wednesday afternoon, took place there yesterday. There were 100 carriages in line.

County reports to the Kansas Agricultural Department, for June and July, show the yield of wheat and oats to be largely in excess of last year. The corn crop is in good condition and promising finely.

Mrs. Charlotte Goddard, and Mrs. John Carter Brown, and Robert Ives have contributed $35,000 to complete the North Pavilion of the Rhode Island Hospital, at Providence, and the trustees have voted to proceed with the work.

August Herschstodler, a leading citizen and heavy contractor in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was buried there yesterday. A week ago he was accidentally wounded in the leg by the discharge of his pistol. Mortification and scarlet fever followed, which caused his death.

MR. THOMAS COLT'S FAILURE.

The Pittsfield (Mass.) *Eagle*, of last week, says that "the liabilities of Mr. Thomas Colt are $220,000, and the property to meet them, stock, real estate, personal property, &c., must yield a percentage on the liabilities of about fifty per cent., and it is probable that a compromise will be offered to the creditors on that basis. The largest losers by the failure are New-York and Boston banks, the former being creditors to the amount of about $40,000, and the latter about $30,000. Of the $62,500 of his paper held by the Pittsfield National Bank, $27,500 is in notes made by James G. Shaw & Co., of New-York, and indorsed by Mr. Colt, and this paper the New-York firms aver their ability to meet. Twenty-five thousand dollars is in notes made by Mr. Colt, and indorsed by Dr. Charles Bailey, of whose ability to meet the whole of it, if necessary, there can be no doubt, and who is already making arrangements with the bank to care for his unexpected burden. Ten thousand is in notes made by Mr. Colt and indorsed by James J. Murray, who, in turn, is secured by mortgage on Mr. Colt's home property, and this is the only incumbrance on the latter's real estate, either in Pittsfield or Coltsville."

A SLEEPING-CAR OFF THE TRACK.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 10.—A sleeping-car of the Wilmington, Columbia, and Augusta Railroad was thrown off the trestle, near Hamburg, this morning. Two passengers were badly bruised, and the car wrecked. There will be no detention of trains after this afternoon.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

CANNONADING NEAR BARCELONA—PARDONING POWER ABOLISHED—THE CONSTITUTION—THE GERMAN SQUADRON.

MADRID, Aug. 10.—The *Gaceta* publishes the text of the Porto Rico bill.

All officers refusing to take their posts in the army are to be tried by court-martial.

The reorganization of the army in Catalonia is actively going on.

The Intransigentes have sent commissions into the provinces to incite insurrection among the soldiers.

A dispatch from Barcelona reports that heavy cannonading has been heard in the direction of Berga.

The Cortes has abolished the executive right of pardon.

The leading idea with the Moderate Federalists in the Cortes is to convert the present provinces of Spain into States.

The special committee appointed to consider the question, has made a report to the Cortes, approving of the motion granting authority for the legal prosecution of the insurgent Deputies.

At a meeting of the Deputies belonging to the Left it was decided to oppose debate in the Cortes on the Constitution until a general amnesty is granted to the Republicans implicated in the movement for cantonal independence.

Contreras, who was detained on a German man-of-war, has been released and landed at Carthagena.

The commanders of the German naval force in Spanish waters, have received fresh instructions from Berlin to prevent the surrender of the insurgent Spanish men-of-war captured by them.

The Cartagena insurgents vainly attempted to reinforce Valencia before its surrender, and to recapture Almanza and Vittoria.

On the entry of the Republican troops into Valencia the members of the rebel Junta embarked for Cartegena.

Gen. Salcedo has defeated the insurgents at Chinchilla, near Abaceto, one of the revolted towns of Murcia, capturing their artillery, military chest and 400 prisoners.

The Carlist leader, Cuculla, with 1,000 men, threatens an attack on Castleton de la Plana, in Valencia.

BAYONNE, Aug. 10.—The Carlists have surrounded Ozarzun, in the province of Guipuzcoa.

The Republican troops have retreated to Pampeluna from Elizonda, leaving the Carlists in possession of northern Navarre.

The Carlist Gen. Dorregarray, with 7,000 men, is at San Esteban.

FRANCE.

ILLNESS OF JULES JANIN—THE COUNT DE CHAMBORD.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—Jules Janin, the distinguished *litterateur*, is seriously ill.

The *Independance Belge* pronounces unfounded the reports that Austria has directly or indirectly interfered in the negotiations with the Count de Chambord.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MR. AYERTON NOT TO BE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The *Observer* says the current report that Mr. Ayerton, late Commissioner of Public Works, is to succeed Monsell, the Postmaster General, is untrue.

THE MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

LONDON, Aug 11—5 A. M.—Mr. Ayrton, late Commissioner of Public Works, becomes Judge Advocate General, an office which has been vacant for three years.

It is believed that it will not be necessary for Mr. Gladstone to be re-elected to Parliament in consequence of his assumption of the Chancellorship of the Exchequer.

Mr. Childers will retire altogether from the Ministry in October. A report that he was to succeed to the Exchequer is not correct.

BILLS VETOED BY GOVERNOR DIX.

ALBANY, Aug. 9.—The Governor has vetoed the act for the improvement of the Ausable River and its branches, on the ground that the bill is wholly local in its character, and that the improvements ought not to be made with money raised by taxes on the whole State.

The Governor has also vetoed the bill to provide for the location of a new State prison, and for the removal of the present prison at Sing Sing, on the ground that the State is now erecting a new capitol, also hospitals and reformatories, and that it is unjust to engage in another new work at this time, when the people are overburdened by taxation. The work is of no public necessity at this time.

The Governor has pardoned Geo. Smith, sentenced to three years at Sing Sing for burglary, from Westchester County, on condition that he leave the State and remain away for two years.

The Christopher and Tenth-street Railroad Company, of New-York, have filed with the Secretary of State their articles of incorporation.

PLEASURES OF PHILADELPHIA TRAVEL.

A Philadelphia paper of Saturday evening gives the following account of the running aground of the ferry-boat Camden: "This morning the West Jersey Railroad Company's ferry-boat Camden left her slip at Camden for this city with over 300 passengers on board, mainly those coming in on the Woodbury 7:30 and Mount Holly 7 A. M. trains. Everything worked as smoothly as ever; she passed around the northern end of the island, turning her prow toward Market-street. This haven she was destined, however, not to reach for some hours. The tide running out very rapidly, caught the boat and pushed her upon the bar, where no force was able to move her. The blank looks on the 300 faces that peered over the rail and through the cabin windows, as the passengers wistfully eyed the Quaker shore, can be better imagined than described. Then came up, with its piping whistle, the diminutive John Smith, with its weather-beaten Captain on the forecastle, to carry these anxious passengers ashore, and the Delaware joined in the business soon after. After an hour's delay, in which there was no little fun and excitement as the transfer of passengers was being made, the large cargo of human freight was set ashore. The Camden lay on the bar three hours before she got off, and then only by the rising of the tide."

MURDER IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 10.—A fireman on the steam-ship Baltimore, named Graner, left the steamer to-night with two bottles of liquor. Two custom-house officers, Carson and Norton, objected, but Graner passed on, followed by Carson. In a few minutes a pistol-shot was heard, and one of the other parties proceeding to the spot found Graner shot in the head. He was taken on board the steamer, and died soon after. Carson took a small boat and went to the Custom-house. He will surrender to the police authorities in the morning.

KANSAS SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 10.—A call, signed by a large number of prominent citizens in all parts of the State, has been issued for a State delegation convention of soldiers of the late war, to be held in this city on the 23d of September next, for the purpose of memorializing Congress for an equalization of soldiers' bounties.

THE CHOLERA.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 10.—There was only one death from cholera reported in this city during the week ending to-night.

CAPTAIN JACK'S DUPLICITY.

BLINDNESS OF THE COMMISSIONERS TO THE SIGNS OF TREACHERY—A NIGHT IN THE SAVAGES' CAVE—ESCAPE FROM A MASSACRE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SALEM, Oregon, Tuesday, July 29, 1873.

You lately received from Fort Klamath an account of the Modoc trial, giving in full the evidence of A. B. Meacham and others relating to the assassination, and the speech of Capt. Jack. It will, perhaps, be of some interest to the public to furnish a sketch, or brief review, of the proceedings of the Peace Commission, and show how blind some of its members were as to the indications of treachery, and how they rejected the evidences that gave a plain indication of their fate.

THE COMMISSION AND ITS FIRST ACTS.

The commission met and organized about the 20th of February. A. B. Meacham, former Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon, came on from Washington and acted as Chairman of the board, and its other members were Samuel Case, an Indian Agent at Sileta, in Oregon, and Jesse Applegate, one of the earliest of Oregon's pioneers. Gen. Canby was also there as a general adviser of the commission and supervisor of its acts. The board met at Fairchild's Ranch, which was about twenty miles from the stronghold in the lava beds. They sent for two white men who had Indian wives to act as interpreters. One was Bob Whittle, whose wife, Matilda, was a Klamath woman and spoke the language well, she was also well-known to the Modocs. The other was Frank Riddle, whose squaw, Tobe, was own cousin to Capt. Jack. Both of these women were intelligent and rather quick and smart for Indian women, and they had lived respectively twelve and fifteen years with their white husbands.

THE PRELIMINARIES TO A "TALK."

A month had elapsed since the fatally unsuccessful battle of Jan. 17, and the Indians were waiting another attack. The first thing to be done was to open communication with Capt. Jack. For this purpose they sent Matilda, Artena Chokas and One-eyed Dixie to ask the Modoc chief if he wanted to talk, and Capt. Jack rather grandiloquently sent them back with word that he wouldn't believe women, and Fairchild must come to him if they wanted to talk. It seems, however, that both Jack and Sconches John did talk, announcing that they were ready to make peace at any time, and were not to blame for the commencement of the war. They did not succeed in arranging for the desired meeting between the Commissioners and the Modoc chiefs. Sconches told Matilda he was afraid the treacherous whites would lead them into ambush as the volunteers under Ben. Wright did the Modocs twenty years before.

FAIRCHILD'S VISIT TO JACK'S STRONGHOLD.

On the return of Matilda, Bob Whittle and his squaw went on a similar mission, but Capt. Jack sent back a similar answer, and would make no arrangements. It was then considered best to send Fairchild to open negotiations, and Artena and Dixie went in to prospect the field and report if there was any probability of danger to him. They reported that the Modocs were greatly pleased at the prospect of a visit from their old acquaintance, that they were anxious to see him, and it was safe for him to go. All the Modocs wanted to see him. So Fairchild and a company consisting of Bob Whittle, Matilda and Artena went to the stronghold, and were met by most of the Modocs and treated in the most friendly manner. Mr. Fox, a New-York correspondent, overtook and joined them, and they were all finally admitted to the stronghold, and had a long talk with a number of the Indians. Jack was sick, and the debate was carried on by the balance of the tribe as to what place should be appointed for a meeting with the Peace Commissioners. They insisted on some place near their stronghold, and Fairchild refused to allow them any such advantage. Finally the position under the bluff, where Gillem's camp was afterward located, was mutually agreed upon, but the conference ended in nothing, as they could not agree on other points.

FIRST SIGNS OF INSINCERITY.

The Indians wanted to see Judge Steele, their old-time adviser at Yreka, and on the next expedition to the lava beds John Fairchild, Steele, and some others went back, and Steele made a speech explaining the object of the Peace Commissioners, the great power of the Government, and the utter uselessness of resistance on the part of the Modocs. When he finished Capt. Jack stated all his difficulties and grievances, but concluded with saying that Steele had always advised them right, and they would do whatever he advised. This apparent acquiescence deceived Steele, but at the same time a number of the leading Modocs were assuring Fairchild that they would not consent to remove to any other country, that they wanted to stay where they were and have the soldiers quiet and go home. Steele wanted to have eight leading men return with him and talk the matter over with the Commissioners, and arrange for the removal of the Modocs. Fairchild refused to believe in Capt. Jack's sincerity, and said he would change his opinion if the leading men he would name were sent to hold this interview. Of the eight he named only one went, and in the place of the other seven Capt. Jack sent seven irresponsible men, of no particular importance in the tribe.

A PERILOUS NIGHT IN THE CAVE.

Steele went back and reported that the Modocs accepted the offered terms, but Fairchild called in Mary, Jack's sister, Bogus Charley, and other Modocs who had come out with them, and they denied that the terms were accepted. Mr. Steele was very angry at this, and returned the next day with a definite proposition for the removal of the Indians, and was accompanied by Riddle and his squaw and a reporter. A very stormy interview followed. The cave was crowded with excited Modocs, who fingered their knives and revolvers; fierce speeches were made which advocated the immediate death of the messengers who brought such proposals, and the interposition of Capt. Jack and Scar-face Charley was required to save their lives. They slept in Jack's cave that night, and they recognized that Capt. Jack and Scar-face Charley stood between them and harm. The next day they were glad to find themselves safely on the way back to camp, and Mr. Steele felt much less confidence in the flattering promises of Capt. Jack that the Modocs would accept the conditions proffered by the Peace Commission.

INDIAN SHARPNESS AND "BOSTON" VERDANCY.

Then the persevering Commissioners sent word to Capt. Jack that they wanted him to come and talk with them at Fairchild's ranch, and the Indians who took it brought back the excuse that Jack said he had no horse to ride. So Riddle sent him back a horse all equipped for business, and the next day the horse was sent home with some other miserable excuse. All this while the commission was dispensing its bounty to the irresponsible Modocs, who visited the camp freely and who went away hugely delighted with the unreasonable liberality of the "Bostons."

FOILED IN A MASSACRE.

About the 1st of March Jack sent in word by that most treacherous of Modocs, Boston Charley, and several of the women, that he and all the band would come in in two days if wagons could be sent for them to a place specified on Lower Klamath Lake, about half way to the lava beds. They were willing to go wherever the commission wished, and would do anything that was required. This news was so good that Commissioner Jesse Applegate resigned his position, believing that a Modoc millennium had come, and that his occupation of Commissioner being gone, he had best return to his stock ranch on Clear Lake. Tents were pitched and arrangements made to provide comfortably for the Modocs, and wagons and teams were got in readiness to transport them and their effects. Boston told Riddle, the interpreter, not to accompany the wagons, and wanted to know very anxiously how many of the soldiers were coming. Boston made a confidant of Tobe and told her that the Modocs meant to murder the soldiers and capture the wagons and teams, and Mary, being interrogated by Fairchild as to the sincerity of her brother Capt. Jack's proposition, told him that Jack was friendly and wanted him to purchase powder and caps and send them to him, and nobody should know about it. She was very angry at his refusal and ended by begging him not to tell of her proposition. The wagons were sent for the Modocs, and returned empty. As no guard of soldiers accompanied them, there was no inducement for a massacre. What the Modocs wanted was to supply themselves with breech-loaders and ammunition, and the place named for the meeting was one where the lava ledges cropped out of the earth and furnished an excellent place for an ambuscade.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE COMMISSION.

About this time Samuel Case resigned his position as a member of the Peace Commission, being convinced of the utter folly of the peace policy, as applied to the Modocs, and satisfied that they meditated treachery. The members of the Commission and Gen. Canby were fully informed of all the grounds existing to cause fears of treachery, and Riddle, the interpreter, did not hesitate to express the belief that Capt. Jack intended to improve the first opportunity to murder the Commissioners and the leading officers. But, instead of disbanding the commission at this point, it was reconstructed by the appointment of Dr. Thomas and Judge Rosborough, of California, and Mr. Dyar, of Oregon, to more than fill the vacancies.

STILL DUPED.

After a couple of weeks communication was restored by the assistance of the inevitable Dixie and Artena, and the scoundrel Boston came in with more false promises and succeeded in getting presents of blankets and clothing. It is said that when carrying back to the lava beds supplies of food and clothing, these Modoc beggars were wont to chuckle delightedly over the verdancy of the generous donors. Gen. Canby sent word to Jack that if the Modocs would surrender the Government would be very generous to them, and Jack answered that if they had anything to give him they could send it along. So the month of March passed by with nothing done.

A SAGACIOUS INDIAN CHIEF.

Gen. Canby sent, about the 1st of April, for old Chief Sconches to come from Yainax and lend a hand in the slow negotiations. He came, and having had a talk with the Commissioners, accompanied them in one of the meetings they afterwards had with the Modocs. He said, before the interview took place, that when he should see them he could read their hearts and tell what they would do, and after the interview was over the old chief freely expressed the opinion that negotiations were useless, and that the Modocs would never consent to peace on any terms but remaining in their own country.

THE LAST ACT OF TREACHERY.

About the 1st of April the troops moved camp to the edge of the lava beds, three or four miles distant from, and in sight of, the strong-hold, and that made negotiations an easier task, and caused Jack to be much more fertile in lies and excuses. The full publication of the evidence in the trial lately held in Fort Klamath makes it unnecessary to publish the further proceedings of the commission and the tragic ending of its labors with the assassination of Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas. Those two men went blindly to their fate, refusing to believe in Modoc treachery, and seemingly prejudiced against Riddle, because he gave them repeated warnings not to place themselves in reach of danger. Tobe returned from the lava beds, impressed with the idea of danger. She had been followed out, on her return from one of her missions of peace, by a young man named Williams, who begged her to tell the Commissioners never to meet the Modocs again, because they intended to murder them. She had reported this, and added her own conviction that such was the case. Riddle had been forewarned by Hocker Jim that whenever he should be with the Commissioners at a meeting, and he (Hocker) should give him a push or tell him to move, he should get out of the way, and they (the Modocs) would kill the Commissioners and leave him unharmed. Riddle informed the Commissioners of all this, and during the last days, when the Modoc chief was giving illusive hopes of peace, Riddle saw that they were killing as many as five or six beeves at one time and drying the meat, and also learned that they were holding nightly and infernal orgies, around a pole hung with soldiers' scalps, and the Commissioners knew all these things.

Mr. Meacham and Mr. Dyar considered the proof of treachery abundant, and would have abandoned the negotiations only from a sense of duty and a determination to leave no room for a charge of cowardice. Gen. Gillem could not believe it possible that the Modocs would dare to carry out the treachery which he canceded might be in their hearts, and Rev. Dr. Thomas felt that he was in his master's service, and was engaged in a good work that would receive the Divine protection. It must not be forgotten that Meacham, the Chairman of the commission, telegraphed to the Secretary of the Interior that he considered success to be hopeless, and further negotiation as useless, and received for answer: "We do not believe the Modocs mean treachery; the commission should not fail; continue negotiations." If there is any morbid sentiment in existence that would pardon Capt. Jack for his crimes, and accept any portion of his defense before the court which tried and doubtless convicted him as true, let it be silent before the recital of the unprecedented treachery of which he proved so capable, and let it accept against his pitiful plea the proof which is so abundant and overwhelming—that he has always been a liar.

SWINDLING EXTRAORDINARY.

A swindler extraordinary, says the Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News*, was the other day convicted in the Assize Court of the Seine. His name is George Martigny, a native of Nantes. He is a young man, twenty-eight years old, of gentlemanly manners, and good education. He belongs unfortunately to the corporation of letters, having been three or four years ago editor of a provincial paper, the *Courrier de Jonzac*, in the Charente Inferieure. On Sept. 3, 1872, being in Paris in bad circumstances, he happened to be sitting in a small restaurant near the Chateau d'Eau, at the same table with a medical student of Polish origin named Nachtel. The student ordered a lobster, and said to the waiter in joke, "Let it be fresh, or I will blow your brains out." This furnished Martigny with an opportunity to open a conversation, the consequences of which the most astute man in the world could never have foreseen. Entering into the joke, he produced a pistol, which he placed at the service of his commensal neighbor to do execution, if need should be, upon the waiter, according to the threat. Nachtel took it up, and it went off accidentally in his hand, the bullet making a hole in the wall. The report naturally caused alarm in the quarter, and the policeman coming in took down the names and addresses of the two young men, and said they would be summoned before a commissioner of police. Nachtel was very frightened. Martigny took him under his protection, and promised to give evidence in his favor. A friendship was at once struck up between them, and Martigny, after borrowing the trifle of a couple of Louis from his new friend, invited him to breakfast with him the next day at a false address in the Rue Chauchat. Nachtel lived two miles away at No. 18 Boulevard Saint Michel, and while he in simple faith was on his way to the Rue Chauchat, Martigny, with the ribbon of the Legion of Honor in his button-hole, and representing himself to be a commissary of police, came to the student's lodgings, and told the concierge that the young Pole had been expelled from France for firing off a pistol, and that he was commissioned by the Prefect of Police to take possession of his effects. A locksmith was sent for, the door was forced, and the cool, daring thief plundered the place of 3,000 francs in hard cash, a stock receipt for 35 francs Rente, and a quantity of books and furniture, which he packed into a hackney coach and forthwith sold. Nachtel, who somehow or other was put upon a false scent, went off to Calais, Dover, and London, in pursuit of the robber. The latter meanwhile had gone off to Granville, where he took shipping for Jersey, entering his name as the Marquis de la Roche Thulon. In this name he scraped acquaintance on board the steamer with M. Quinion, the President of the Civil Tribunal of St. Pol. They messed together in a most fraternal manner at the Hotel de la Pomme d'Or, the false Marquis talking familiarly of many members of the Jockey Club, to which he said he belonged. He borrowed a little money of the judge, and in testimony of his distinguished friendship gave him his photographic portrait. This was his ruin. Coming back from Jersey by way of St. Malo, he went to Rennes, where a gentleman with whom he negotiated a small loan was struck with certain discrepancies in his statements. The respectable St. Pol judge was referred to, and the production of the carte de visite proved that the personator of the Marquis de la Roche Thulon, who is a member of the Assembly, was none other than the false commissary of police who pillaged the lodgings of the Polish student. He had no defense to offer, and was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment with hard labor.

THE MORRIS PEACH CROP.

The Morris (N. J.) *Republican* of Saturday last says: "The first peaches shipped from Morristown this season were sent to New-York on Thursday evening of last week. This week there have been two loads more, being about twenty-five baskets. The latter were from Walnut Grove and the Baskingridge road, and were of the Mountain Rose variety. A few home peaches have also appeared in our streets, but they are of somewhat inferior quality, and are generally from trees which are beginning to die, and which always when in that condition produce earlier peaches than they will when in prime condition. As we prophesied last week about the Hale's early variety in the event of rain, they have rotted on the trees in consequence of the rain-storms of the last ten days, and in some places are a total loss. A few have been secured, and are of fair quality. By next week the early crop of peaches will begin to be shipped in quantities, when a lively time may be anticipated, for though a few growers have half a crop, and many not that, there are now so many growers that a few baskets from each will make a fair aggregate."

THE ASHANTEES.

A TERRA INCOGNITA—ITS MONARCH AND PEOPLE.

The following account of the Ashantee King and his people will be of interest at the present time. The particulars, so far as they respect the Ashantee Kingdom, have been furnished to the London *Times* correspondent on the Gold Coast by Prince Ossoo Ansall, uncle to the Ashantee King, and at present detained in a kind of honorable captivity at Freetown, Sierra Leone. He has visited England:

"In Ashantee the King never joins his army except on occasions when the full strength of the Ashantee power is to be put forth and in pursuance of some solemn vow, and when he does so he is always accompanied by some of his greater chiefs, who never take the field except the King does so in person, and whose contingents largely strengthen his army.

Koffee Calcalli, the present King of the Ashantees, is now in his thirty-sixth year, and is the eighth monarch who has ruled over the Ashantees since the death of the great Sai Tootoo, the founder of the Ashantee power, and the greatest of their Kings and warriors. Sai Tootoo is the first of the Ashantee Kings of whom we have any certain record. Before his time the Ashantees were an obscure people, struggling for power with numerous rival tribes in the interior, but at his death, which happened about the year 1700, they had obtained a complete superiority over all their neighbors, and enjoyed a wide dominion.

After a long career of conquest, Sai Tootoo was surprised and slain by the Akims, a neighboring tribe with whom he was at war, at the battle of Coromantee, which was fought on a Friday. His death is still kept fresh in the memory of the Ashantees, and the most awful oath an Ashantee can take is their famous oath, 'Meminda Coromantee,' or 'By Coromantee Saturday,' by which they imply that if they disregard it they may be deemed to have no regret or regard for the fate of Sai Tootoo. It is said that the King of Ashantee has sworn the 'Meminda Coromantee' oath to drive the English out of Elmira, Cape Coast, or to prolong the war for three years. Sai Tootoo was succeeded by his brother, Apoo Koo, who consolidated the kingdom he inherited, and completely subdued the Akims. During his reign, having attempted to abridge the feudal power of the chiefs, they revolted, and he had to fly from Coomassie. He subsequently rallied a large body of adherents, and retook Coomassie, and totally defeated his rebellious nobles.

Apoo Koo was succeeded by Acquassie; during his reign he waged war with varied success against his neighbor the King of Dahomey. He died about 1752, and was succeeded by Sai Cudjoe, who widely extended the Ashantees' dominions, and is looked upon by the Ashantees as the greatest of their Kings and warriors, Sai Tootoo alone excepted.

It is during Sai Cudjoe's reign that the first record of the Ashantees appears in the official journals of Cape Coast Castle, when we find an entry in the year 1765, the Council then passing a resolution to observe strict neutrality between the Fantees and the Ashantees in a war then raging between them.

Sai Cudjoe died at a very great age and was succeeded by Sai Quamina, the fifth of the Ashantee Kings. Sai Quamina occupied the throne but a very short time. He was dethroned by a conspiracy of his nobles, and was succeeded by his younger brother, Sai Tootoo Quamina, who commenced his reign about 1800.

During this reign the first war with the English occurred. After some fruitless negotiations, Sir Charles M'Carthy, the then Governor of Cape Coast Castle, marched in the year 1824 with a strong force to attack the Ashantee troops. He was met at Esmacow by the Ashantee army, which had crossed the Prah to meet them. Sir Charles M'Carthy underrated the strength of the Ashantee forces, and, hearing the hum of the approaching army, ordered his band to strike up 'God Save the Queen,' thinking the sound of the National Anthem would terrify the enemy. He was soon undeceived. A severe battle ensued. The English troops and their native allies were utterly routed. Sir Charles M'Carthy and nearly all the European officers with him lost their lives, their heads were cut off, and while their headless trunks were left to rot on the field of battle their skulls were carried in triumph to Commassie, where they are still kept. On high festivals the King of the Ashantees drinks from a cup fashioned from the skull of the unfortunate Sir Charles M'Carthy, which is preserved in the Bantammah at Commassie with the crown and other treasures belonging to the King.

Sai Tootoo Quamina died about the very day that his troops gained the great victory of Esmacow, and was succeeded by his brother Sai Ockoto.

Cape Coast was besieged by the Ashantees, and although repulsed they ravaged the entire country of the Fantees, and held them in complete subjection until a force having been again collected the battle of Doodowah was fought on the 26th of August, 1826. The Ashantees were at the beginning of the battle seized with a sudden and unaccountable panic and fled. They suffered considerable loss, and retired from the Fantees' country.

The Fantees still remember the misery they underwent at this period of Ashantee rule, and their greatest oath is 'By M'Carthy's Wednesday,' recalling his unhappy fate and the dreadful condition his death left them in. With them the oath is as solemn as the oath 'Meminda Coromantee' is with the Ashantees.

Sai Ockoto was succeeded by Quawedah, who died in 1867. During his reign what is called the second Ashantee war occurred, but the English troops and the Ashantees did not come into conflict, although the Fantees and Ashantees had several encounters. He was succeeded by the present King Koffee Calcalli, who was crowned on the 26th of August, 1867, and is the son of Koffee Tutee, one of the greatest of the Ashantee nobles by Effnah Cobee, the daughter of Ossoo Ansah, who is the present queen mother.

Koffee Calcalli is described as being a man of considerable ability, but he has not been educated. He is of middle height, slight figure, wears his beard longer than is usual in his country, and is a man of remarkably temperate habits, and takes an active part in the government of the country, and is proverbial for his hospitality and liberality. Like all the royal race of Ashantee he is remarkable for the lightness of his color, and his features are rather of a Moorish than of a Negro type. All his family, although without the least admixture of white blood, are remarkable in their country for the lightness of their complexion, being little darker than a swarthy Italian or Spaniard.

He is the husband of many wives. The laws of Ashantee allow to the King an unlimited number; his favorite is the Princess Sappon, daughter of a brother of the late King Quacoeduah, who is not only very beautiful, but is a woman of great ability, and enjoys great influence with her husband. She has borne him but one child, a son, who died while still an infant about two years ago, to his father's great grief. In Ashantee the Queen Mother takes precedence of any of the King's wives, and is a person of far greater importance than any of the Queen Consorts; she is the only woman who is allowed to take part in public proceedings, and she has a voice in all matters affecting the policy of the State. The present Queen Mother is Effnan Sawah, or, as she is more commonly called throughout the country, Effnay Cobee; the first being her married name, the latter her maiden name. She enjoys unusual influence, both with the King, her son, and with the people, and as a woman of great ability and shrewdness, she can go about openly and unveiled; but if an Ashantee look upon the unveiled face of one of the King's wives it is certain death.

All the King's wives are kept jealously secluded in the women's quarter of the Palace, to which are attached large and well-kept gardens. This quarter is jealously guarded by the King's Eunoch Guard, who number over 150. The King's wives are the only women who are so secluded. The women, as a general rule, can go about freely.

The King of Ashantee has no one who can properly be described as Prime Minister; but among the nobles of his household there are two—Bossumbul Tia and Appiah—who possess great influence with him, and have the management of all public affairs. They may be regarded as his chief ministers.

The command of the army which invaded the Fantee country, and is now attacking Cape Coast, was originally intrusted to Amanqua Tia, one of the greatest of the Ashantee nobles, and whose territories are in the immediate neighborhood of Commassie. He also holds the post of Governor or Keeper of the Bantammah. This is a fortified building, in which are the tombs of the Kings of Ashantee, in which their crown and most valuable treasures are kept, and which is one of the principal magazines for military munitions in the kingdom. The King of Ashantee visits it once a year, and remains in seclusion in it for twenty days.

Amanquah Tia is about forty years of age, and is a distinguished warrior. He was accompanied by old Assa Moquantah, the Ashantee Von Moltke. He is a little, old man, with white hair and a long white beard. This old warrior is nearly seventy years of age, and is regarded with great affection and devotion by the Ashantee troops, who entertain great confidence in his skill. He has greatly distinguished himself in the many wars the Ashantees waged with the tribes of the interior, and also commanded in the second Ashantee war.

Among the other distinguished Ashantee Generals may be mentioned Adumoo, who occupies a position closely resembling that of commander-in-chief in England. He is the permanent head of the Ashantee army; he advises the King on all matters connected with military organization and on the appointment of generals to command armies taking the field. He does not himself, as a rule, take part in active service.

Addoo-Baffoo is another well-known General, who is remarkable, however, for his ferocity and cruelty. He commanded in the late Kreepas expedition, when, among other prisoners, he captured the four Europeans now in captivity at Commassie. They are two German missionaries and one Frenchman, with the wife of one of the German missionaries. Enin, a half-brother of Koffee Calcalli, also holds high command, as does Assafo Boitchie, who is also of royal blood. Among the most esteemed of the Ashantee Generals may be also named Eaggia Kessie. Among the great chiefs who hold high commands, from the number of their retainers as distinguished from the fighting Generals, may be mentioned Assaffo Eaggia, the Prince of Jabon, Pookoo, and the Prince of Mampon.

Since the King has taken the field in person he has himself assumed the chief command, and Amanquah Tia commands the advanced guard. Assa Moquantah is with the King, and has the direction of all operations. His position may perhaps best be described as that of chief of the staff. All the operations of the war are planned by him, and all the Generals are subordinate to him.

The King of Ashantee never goes barefooted, always wearing sandals richly jewelled, and when traveling is carried in a hammock by bearers. All the hammock-bearers are supplied by one tribe from the interior. He is remarkable above all his subjects by the costliness and splendor of his robes.

The King and the chiefs when at war wear loose Turkish trousers of different colored stuffs. They are thus to be known from the rank and file, who wear only a tunic and no trousers.

On the King leaving to take the field, he was accompanied by Assaffo Eaggia, the Mighty Prince of Jabon, who is the greatest of all the Ashantee nobles, and who never takes the field except the King does so in person. He has brought with him a large reinforcement of men from his own territories. He can from his own feudal vassals alone bring a well-armed force of from 15,000 to 20,000 men into the field. He stands at the head of the entire aristocracy of Ashantee, ranking next after the King.

Pookoo and the Prince Mampon just mentioned came after him, bringing the largest force of retainers into the field, each probably being able to raise from 7,000 to 10,000 men.

The post of General of an Ashantee army is not a desirable one. When the army is dispatched, the General is told to carry out certain operations, with the intimation that if he fails to do so and returns he will be beheaded. The promise is generally religiously kept if he fails to carry out his orders, and produces great activity and vigor among the Ashantee Generals.

In most cases, when an Ashantee army is about to invade a country, before taking any active steps, the General in command sends a list of his demands to the enemy, and two sticks, one short, the other long. This signifies that if his requests are complied with the war will be short, as he will return; but that if they refuse it will be long and bloody.

This occurred in the last Ashantee war, when Gov. Pine commanded at Cape Coast.

Commassie is the Capital of Ashantee, although not the most populous in the King's realms. It is a well-built town, with wide streets. The King's palace, which is built of quarried stone, is a large and capacious edifice. It is two stories high, some of the rooms in it are of great size, and all are very lofty.

Attached to the King's palace is the great court-yard, where he holds his councils of the nobles. The King sits on a low throne, and the chiefs sit round—those of the highest rank being nearest to the King. A space in front of the King is always kept clear for the speakers, and whoever is addressing the assembly takes his stand there.

The Palace and the Bantammah are the two principal public buildings in Commassie. The two chief streets, or squares as they are called, are Market-square and Cannon-square, the latter taking its name from a trophy of European cannon in it. They were taken from the Dutch many years ago. In it the King sits in State and gives public audiences to his subjects. The population of Commassie is about 40,000. The most populous town in the Ashantee dominions is Salaga, the capital of the Principality of Jabon, whose Prince has been already mentioned. It is famous for its breed of horses, and is situated on the Upper Volta, about 200 miles from Commassie. A very extensive manufacture of cloth is carried on at Commassie, and the cloth made thus is remarkable for its fine texture and durability.

The Ashantee army when in the field carries few banners or flags, and but little importance or honor is attached to them. What hold with Ashantees the position which standards occupy with other armies, are the umbrellas of the King and the chiefs. When the King of Ashantee takes the field his presence is denoted by his State umbrella, which is always carried near him or over him by one or other of the nobles of his household, the King's umbrella bearer being always a man of very high rank. The King's umbrella is of great size. It is constructed of alternate triangles of red and black velvet, and is splendidly ornamented with gold. To give an idea of the value of these umbrellas, the umbrella of a chief not of the first rank often costs £200. When the King takes the field, his State dress consists of a light tunic of crimson velvet or damask reaching from his neck nearly to his arms, of loose trousers of some similar material, and he wears a cap of crimson velvet, or at times a cloth of the same color wound round his head as a turban, with a profusion of gold ornaments about his person.

Much of the fine velvets and damasks used for the King's and chiefs' umbrellas and costumes reaches Ashantee from the interior, coming probably from Timbuctoo. They are not altogether dependent even for supplies of ammunition on what comes from the coast.

The loss of the King's umbrella in battle would be considered the greatest disgrace and defeat an Ashantee army could meet with; and in like manner for a chief to loss his umbrella in battle is considered a great dishonor for him. The chiefs all carry umbrellas varying in splendor and costliness, according to the rank of their owner, but no Ashantee chief may have an umbrella as large as the King's, or with the same arrangement of colors, which are specially reserved for royalty.

When the Ashantee army take the field, their arms consist of a long musket, the barrel of which alone is over five feet long. They are called Buccaneers, and they wear in their girdles a large spear-shaped knife, which at close quarters is a very formidable weapon indeed. They carry their powder in a sort of leather case, and their bullets in a bag of native matting. A certain portion of the army, about one-fourth, are armed with short carbines or blunderbusses, which are loaded with several bullets at a time, and with pikes about six feet long.

The Ashantee army is raised in a manner not altogether unlike the manner in which a feudal army was raised in Europe formerly. Each of the great chiefs commands a body consisting of his own class or feudal vassals. In the regiment or division, if it may be so called, the companies or regiments, as the case may be, consist of the men brought in by the subordinate chiefs, each commanding his own body of retainers, and all the men in each of them owe feudal allegiance to the chief who commands it. Several of such clans or regiments are placed under the command of one of the greater chiefs. The regiments and divisions are distinguished by the different colors of their tunics and caps. Each chief is supposed to provide for the commissariat of his own men; but the King, whose revenues are very large, generally brings supplies of food for the common use, to supplement private resources.

The King's revennes are derived principally from the gold mines, nearly all the most valuable mines being his own private property, and all nuggets found, no matter where, belong to him, while the gold-dust belongs to the finders.

The Crown of Ashantee descends in the female line, the sons of the King's eldest sister inheriting it in turn.

The Ashantees place great value on having the blood of Sol Tootoo in the veins of their Kings. Koffee Calcalli's heir-apparent is the Prince Meusah, and the next in succession is Ana Quassiah.

Commassie, which is about 140 miles inland from Cape Coast, is an open town and quite unprotected. If an expedition to Commassie be determined on, the chief difficulty to be encountered will be the passage of the Adansie Hills. They are a very precipitous range of hills, a few miles beyond the Prah, covered with very dense and impenetrable bush, and are only passable by paths, along which two men can hardly walk abreast. There the rockets, the Gatling guns, and field pieces of the army would be of little avail, and the Ashantees are renowned for their skill in bush fighting. The bush almost the whole way from Cape Coast is dense in the extreme, but the country up to the Prah is traversed by moderately good roads, and up to the time of the Ashantee invasion was studded with towns and villages at not very distant intervals. The Prah, which divides the territory of Ashantee from the Fantee country, is a small stream, which in the dry season has hardly a foot of water in it, and is but a few yards broad. Its banks have been reached by the English troops before now, but they have never crossed it. Besides the other obstacles to be encountered there is the climate, the most deadly in the world, to be contended against, and camping out in the damp bush for a few nights has more terrors for Europeans than encountering the Ashantee army. Until the rainy season, which is at present on, any extensive operations in the field are impossible. About the middle of November the dry season sets in. Great difficulty will be found in providing transports for the baggage and provisions of any expeditionary force. There are no horses or other beasts of burden. Everything must be carried by the native porters, who, however, are proverbial for the great weight they can carry on their heads. In some recent works executed on this coast, wheelbarrows were provided for the laborers, but they could not be induced to use them in any other way than by putting them on their heads when they were filled.

The Ashantees are easily distinguishable from the other neighboring tribes by their beards. They all wear a short-pointed beard, and, as a general rule, any Ashantee who is beardless is looked upon as unfit for a soldier. They are also remarkable for a certain fierceness of look and dignity of demeanor.

The tradition among both the Fantees and the Ashantees is that both nations were originally subdivisions of the same tribe, and that at a far distant period, before the days of Sai Tootoo, while engaged in some warlike expedition, they suffered severely from hunger, and had to separate to seek food. The Fantee section of the tribe found sustenance by eating a shrub called fan, and hence the name Fantees, or eaters of fan. At the same time the Ashantees supported themselves by eating a root called shan, and hence known as Ashantees, or eaters of shan.

It may be remarked that the A which Europeans use in Ashantee is hardly heard in the native pronunciation, which is rather Shantee than Ashantee.

Once a year the King of Ashantee proceeds in solemn state to hunt. This is, however, a mere form in accordance with an ancient custom; as he only proceeds a few miles from Commassie, and generally returns without seeing any game. The King administers justice in person, and is assisted by judicial assessors, or, as they are called in the country, linguists. The litigants state their cases and call their witnesses. They are then examined by the assessors or linguists, and, after a consultation, the linguists advise the King as to his decision, which is final.

The King of Ashantee can bring into the field for offensive operations a force of nearly 100,000 men, and probably, if his dominions were invaded, could nearly double that number for defensive operations."

THE SOUTH UNDER REBEL RULE.

Hon. Henry S. Foote devotes a paper in Saturday's Washington *Chronicle* to an account of some of the outrageous legislation contemplated and perpetrated by the rebel "Congress" during the war of the rebellion. He condemns Jeff. Davis with all his old-time savageness, and criticises bitterly his "infamous Cabinet," who, he says, were "absolute slaves to Davis' will, mercenary to unscrupulousness, corrupt, and contemptible." To show how extremely happy and contented the South was in those days of rebel rule, how well and cheaply she was governed, and how carefully her interests were guarded, at that time when "carpet-baggers" and "Radicals" were unknown, and only "our own people" had control of legislative and military affairs, we quote a portion of Mr. Foote's paper, as follows: "A great experiment of States-right secession has been made, and it is important that the world should know precisely what baneful consequences resulted from this experiment, in order that no such insane and deplorable attempt shall again be essayed in any part of this broad Union, and in order that all may be solemnly warned not to take even the first step toward that evil state of things which was soon to be realized in Richmond. I do not believe that a more heartless and grinding despotism has been anywhere known since the days of Dionysius of Syracuse than the one there set on foot. Upon the pretext of military necessity, all power was concentrated in the hands of Mr. Davis and his myrmidons, and not a particle of this power was intrusted to them which they did not criminally and corruptly transcend and abuse. By a shameful act of servility, Mr. Davis was given authority to suspend the great charter of liberty whenever and wherever he pleased; and this was none on his own earnest solicitation. A bill was passed, called the 'Forcible Impressment law,' which placed all the means of subsistence for men and domestic animals completely under the control of Mr. Davis and his official servitors, a large proportion of whom were dishonest and oppressive beyond anything which can be conceived of, save by those who came in contact with that terrible system of fraud and violence which they introduced. A conscription law was passed which brought under Mr. Davis' command every able-bodied man in the South between the ages of sixteen and forty-five; and all who refused to serve in the Confederate army against the paternal Government of their fathers were subject to be shot as for desertion. When the bill for this purpose was upon its passage I offered thirteen different amendments to it, intended to correct palpable unconstitutionalities; all of these were rapidly voted down, and then, with only a small number of others, I voted against the measure. This law of conscription was most rigorously and cruelly enforced, and was the cause, not only of very general popular disgust, but the fatal enfeeblement of the Confederate Army by actual desertion. A sweeping confiscation act was passed designed to take away all the property of all those who anywhere within the limits of the Confederate States did not give open countenance and support to the cause of the rebellion. This law was afterward so amplified and extended by amendment at the instance of Mr. Perkins, of Louisiana—a special devotee and confidant of Mr. Davis—as to embrace the property of men, women and children, wheresoever located, who might chance to be then absent, who, holding property in the South, did not immediately return within the confines of the Confederate States and take an active part in the war. When this most nefarious amendment was under consideration I earnestly protested against it, and brought to the attention of the mover that such men as the venerable Dr. Duncan and Leven P. Marshall, of New-York, both formerly of Mississippi, would be stripped by this law of the most of what they were worth, though their age and other causes had prevented their taking any decided interest in the war; to which Mr. Perkins responded that it was just such men as these that he wished to bring within the operation of the law. I then ventured to mention that there were two most amiable and accomplished ladies of the City of Nashville, Mrs. Porter, the daughter of the venerable Felix Grundy, and Mrs. Player, the step-daughter of John Bell, who would be ruined by this law—for one of them was in Philadelphia and the other in Hartford, for the education of their children respectively—when I was again answered that it was precisely such cases as those described by me which it was desired to reach. And so this law passed; and had the Confederate cause triumphed, and Mr. Davis been continued in power, verily it would have been enforced to the letter. At last a member from Mississippi came, one morning, into the House of Representatives, and offered a bill for adoption which proposed the immediate and universal establishment of martial law, and for an indefinite period of time; and this movement was notoriously inspired by Mr. Davis himself. I got up immediately and denounced it as a cold-blooded and unprincipled attempt to establish an armed despotism, at which the proposer grew affrighted. He came into the House next morning and asked to be allowed to withdraw it, but as I made stern objection to this it was not withdrawn, and now remains a permanent monument of infamy and reproach. A slavish Congress even went so far in its devotion to Mr. Davis as to adopt a passport law, making it criminal even for a member of Congress to leave Richmond except under the sign-manual of Judah P. Benjamin, Mr. Davis' Secretary of State, and the known writer of his executive messages. A few months before this evil apparition of a Government, built upon the basis of extreme States rights and secession, broke up, a bill or resolution was introduced and passed unanimously in the Confederate Senate, providing for the payment of $7,000 in gold to Mr. Jefferson Davis, as part of his presidential salary of $25,000. This was evidently intended as a preliminary step toward paying the whole $25,000 in gold thereafter. The bill had been under consideration in the body where it originated for several days, and had been much discussed in the Richmond newspapers, so that Mr. Davis was bound to know that it was before Congress. By existing law his salary was payable alone in Confederate paper, and such was the distinct understanding when his second election occurred. His remarkable physiognomy stood visibly impressed upon every Confederate note, so that the payment of his salary in anything but Confederate paper was fatally to discredit the only currency we had. Mr. Davis had a dwelling-house supplied to him, and furniture, fuel, and provision for some six horses, at the Government's expense. The members of Congress were content to receive, as the recompense of their legislative labors, Confederate money, though it was now worth only ten cents on the dollar. The Confederate soldiers would have been glad to get their own wretched pay in the paper currency, but could not even get that. The poor fellows were, most of them, in rags and barefoot. When this legislative *monstrum horrendum* reached the House I rose in my place and said that I would move a test vote; I wished to know how many men there were slavish and corrupt enough to vote for so infamous a measure, and I moved to put it on the table, calling for the ayes and nays. To the honor of the body be it spoken, only seven persons had the unblushing audacity to vote yea. Some of these, I learn, are now complaining most vehemently that the Congress of the United States recently increased the President's salary from $25,000 to $50,000, though every man of sense knows that $50,000 will hardly go as far as $10,000 would have done in the purchase of the necessaries of life, in the days of our earlier Presidents. I have not stated a hundredth part of the enormities the enactment of which I was daily compelled to witness in Richmond. I hope never to be compelled to detail all I witnessed there."

MICHIGAN STATE BOOK-KEEPING.

The Auditor General of Michigan has fitted up a desk-room and file-boxes for the accounts of the various State institutions, and has prepared a series of blank vouchers and receipts for their use, in compliance with a law passed by the last Legislature, which establishes a system of uniform accounts for money received and expended by all State officers on account of any building or work for the State, or for the maintenance, use, or benefit of State educational, charitable, reformatory, penal, or other institutions. The system is described by a correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* as follows: "Each officer is required to take vouchers in duplicate for all moneys disbursed, and forward one of said vouchers to the Auditor General; and for all money received, excepting from the State, he is to issue triplicate receipts. These vouchers and receipts are filed with the Auditor General, examined and audited by him, and he is not to draw his warrant for money to be placed in the hands of any officer acting for the State until such vouchers for previous amounts have been presented and audited. An inventory is to be taken at the close of each fiscal year by the officer in charge of each State institution, and the Board of State Auditors are to make an annual settlement upon vouchers, receipts, abstracts, and accounts current with every State officer having charge of a public institution, and this inventory and an abstract of settlement are to be published as part of the proceedings of the Board of State Auditors. Institutions now ready to do their financial business, upon the new system are the State Prison, Reform School, Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution, the Asylum for the Insane, the State Public School, and Agricultural College."

CALAMITY IN FRANCE.

A very terrible accident has just taken place at Reuil, in France, where a quantity of mineral oil has exploded. This oil was kept in the same cellar by a grocer with the lucifer matches; he sent a lad to draw some, and as the cock would not act, a second person descended with a candle to tip the barrel up. The consequence was that the oil caught fire, there was an explosion, several persons dangerously hurt, and the house set on fire. When with the aid of the authorities and villagers the conflagration had been got under, a man went down into another cellar with a light to see after some petroleum, and then a second and still more serious explosion occurred, and several of the authorities, firemen, &c., were more or less burned or otherwise injured. Altogether there are no fewer than forty-two victims, several of whom have doubtless died ere this. The scene at Reuil, which lies under Mont Valérien, is said to have been most heartrending, especially as so many of the sufferers have been very severely burned, and have suffered the greatest agony.

THE TRANSPORTED COMMUNISTS.

The following letter from a transported Communist has been forwarded to the London *Echo* for publication. It is said to be written by a journalist, condemned to transportation for life for articles written during the life of the Commune.

ISLE OF NOU, Jan. 28, 1873.

DEAR FRIEND: * * * I lately tried to express to thee our moral anguish. The sufferings I unveiled to thee are too vague, and also too personal. The proud, who are accustomed to live of the things of the heart and mind alone, drink of this cup. Let them remain isolated and desolate on their Calvary. Their pain is, perhaps, a chastisement. All pity must be reserved for those humble ones whose martyrdom we, besides, share—for the poor bleating flock which shudders, pants, weeps, and bleeds beneath the whip and the knife. You are deceived down there. You are told that we are free here, that transportation colonizes. It is false. The exiles themselves, our friends of the Isle of Pines and of the Peninsula of Ducos are not free. They are tormented; they are exasperated. The councils of war have thrown among them, as among us, alas! a certain city scum, and they are left to be quietly flooded by this scum. The design of dishonoring the whole band of exiles by means of a handful of rascals may be guessed.

Our friends have asked to be allowed to organize themselves—to act as their own police. They have claimed the right of muzzling this rabble. The Administration, which has, nevertheless, sharp ears, pretended not to hear them. As for us, we remain galley-slaves.

The Isle of Nou is the prison of the galley-slave, aggravated by exile. Yes, the *bagne*, with all its horrors, its apparatus, its guards, its executioners, its punishments. What do I say? There are some that are new and terrible. At Toulon they did not dare all. France might have caught the sound of our complaints. Here all shame is cast to the winds. The torture is re-established, and is daily at work. I have seen, seen with my own eyes, wretches whose fingers have been broken with thumb-screws tightened by degrees. I have seen others who have been hung by the feet for hours, head downward, gasping and delirious! Finally, I have seen one who was flogged, and whose quivering flesh was burnt with a red-hot iron after each stroke of the whip! What thinkest thou of that refinement? I do not speak to thee of the whip; it is habitual. There are at the Penitentiary four lads, whose sole business it is to flog; base youths, molded out of the slime of blood and wine! We are compelled to respect these monsters; we must salute their whip like Gessler's hat. The superintendents fraternize with each other; the jailer allies himself with the martinet; the executioneers carouse together. What banditti!

The warders have the power of life and death over us. They use it wickedly, killing for trifles. A certain Charpiat is passing by me who lately killed a drunken man in the ranks. He was staggering; that was his crime, not a word of insult or rebellion! Charpiat obtained advancement for this great deed! For trifles of the same calibre indulgent warders are satisfied with sending men to the punishment squadron. There one drags the double chain, there one never drinks wine, there one works without mercy, or truce at rolling rocks and razing mountains. The suspected are incorporated with it as soon as they disembark.

But, thou wilt ask, what are the suspected, and of what are they suspected? The word suspected is elastic! It is a convenient label which is fastened on the forehead of the innocent, who are to be made to suffer. The Maire of Puteaux, M. Roques, belonged to this band from his arrival in April till ours in November; Urbain still belongs to it; Trinquet has been there a long while; Marsteau only escaped it by the hospital; poor child, his state makes one shudder. * * * I forgot to tell thee of the hospital. It is not a refuge for the unfortunate, a last asylum; it is a hideous lazaretto, where they gag the death-rattle and flog the dying in their last agony. The guardian of this lazar-house is a doctor, whose life is spent in drinking and debauchery, so vile that he is cut by all the officers in the colony. He feasts with the guards and the priestly rabble, poisons or maims between two drams of absinthe, and holds the dying choked beneath his staggering feet.

Without the shadow of a pretext he orders the dying to be strangled in their beds. The good sisters find these traits delightful, and are on the best terms with the blackguard. He has a pious soul; his devout zeal goes far.

One evening a sick man falls half dead upon his pillow. The infirmarians call the doctor, the sisters seek the priest. Priest and doctor are together hobnobbing.

"After you," says the doctor, rising with a zigzag motion.

The priest exhorts to resignation, tries to confess the poor devil, breathes Latin and wine in his face for an hour, and at length goes to get his salver, his goblets, his paternosters, to perform the last rite.

The doctor then approaches, finds that all is not lost, and writes a prescription.

"You will administer it," says he, "after the priest's work is done!"

The priest lingers to drink again, then proceeds to perform his part; but when the patient comes to be afterward attended to, he is dead!

Friend, remember!

Should not the mothers, widows, and sisters of the condemned protest?

THE KENTUCKY KUKLUX.

The recent outrages by Kuklux in Owen County, Kentucky, have exasperated even the Democratic Press of the State. The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, for example, says: "We have an opportunity to test the merit of the Kuklux bill passed by the last Legislature. There is great necessity for its immediate and unshrinking execution. Outlaws are disgracing the State. Masked bands of armed men are committing depredations, which are a shame and a reproach both to our civil government and to our civilization. We hope the midnight assassins will be brought to justice and to punishment. Outraged law and the repose and well-being of society demand it." And the Owen *News*, the leading paper in the county, expresses its feelings at much length, saying in the course of its article: "By their bands of disguised desperadoes, called Kuklux, our people have been annoyed along the banks of the Kentucky River, at different periods ever since the war. Last week a negro man was killed, near the Kentucky River, on the Brown farm, by these Kuklux; they seem to be determined to keep the negroes in fear all the time by murdering one every few months. We hope to see these gentlemen caught, hunted down, and punished. They are murderers, and our people have no sympathy with that class of men. We hope to see the law put into extreme force—the new law, the Kuklux law which was made last Winter. Certainly by the provisions of that law these men can be found and punished, and these predatory bands of marauders and ruffians, who have no winking friends in Owen County, broken up, routed, and utterly demoralized. These Kuklux raids in Owen are exciting great notoriety, and, if they are not put down, the negro labor, which is now scarce, will all leave the county, and our farmers will be left destitute of help, and their crops will fail to repay the outlay on these valuable farm lands."

THE GERMAN EXODUS FROM FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* mentions that there seem to have been serious manifestations at Charleville when the Germans evacuated that place. According to some accounts, there were cries of "Vive Thiers!" "Vive Gambetta!" "Vive la Commune!" "Vive Robespierre!" and "A bas MacMahon, Beulé," &c. Had the gendarmerie and the police not been in sufficient force, it is thought that mischief would have ensued, and even that the mob would have hung the authorities up to the lamp-posts. "At present," continues the correspondent, "we have only confused accounts of what took place, and no satisfactory explanation as to what produced the riot. Letters from the departments now being evacuated, dwell with some surprise on the slow manner in which the Germans are getting over the ground, and compare their leisurely retrograde movement with the rapidity of their marching three years ago. "The Germans then," says a writer, "enjoyed the reputation of being indefatigable marchers, but their powers seem to have been greatly exaggerated." However, it must be remembered that three years ago the German troops had an object in view, and were sustained by the excitement of war. It is now remarked that they only get over about sixteen miles of road a day, and that their columns suffer a great deal from the heat. On the 24th a force of 2,000 Bavarians lost eight men from sunstroke, while thirty-two men fell seriously ill and had to be left behind in hospital. The dead were buried at Sedan. It is reported that the German troops are returning home heavily laden with plunder of all descriptions, and this may account for the slowness of their movements. At Mézières the Prussians are said to have sold off all the provisions they could not carry away with them. The provisions thus disposed of were originally intended for Vinoy's corps, and then for the army of MacMahon. After living upon them for three years, the Prussians disposed of the fragments which remained by public auction.

ERRORS OF POST-OFFICE CLERKS.

With a determination to ascertain by whom mistakes are committed in the administration of the affairs of his office, the Postmaster of Boston has directed that hereafter all the clerks in his employ be required to place on each package of letters they mail a card bearing their name and a request that all errors be noted by the receiving postmaster and reported to the sending office.

THE EIGHTH EXCURSION.

A PLEASANT SATURDAY SPENT BY SEVENTEEN HUNDRED NEWSBOYS.

Early on Saturday morning, the newsboys and bootblacks mustered in force around the City Hall, eager for the long-talked-of picnic. Their tickets were conspicuously displayed, and they were all anxiety to know the point of embarkation. They did not have long to wait. At 7 o'clock, the manager stationed the members of the committee, under the superintendence of Mr. Charles O'Connor, of the Lodging House, Mr. George Calder, and Mr. Gourley, in the long basement corridor of the hall, and distributed the red ribbon badges to the elect of the juvenile Legion of Honor, none but Simon Pures of the lower walks of the profession for polishing our understandings being accepted. The candidates passed from east to west, and formed up in column of three divisions, with the Governor's Island Band at the head, and Capt. Leary's police keeping the ground. There were 1,700 boys marshalled under their banners. At 7:30, the column moved by the right flank to Broadway, thence by the new Post-office-street into Printing-house-square, through Chatham-street to Chambers, then to Pearl and Dover to the dock. Ten abreast, with outstretched hands resting on each other's shoulders, they preserved their alignment admirably. The line of march was crowded from the sidewalks to the roofs of the houses, and the happy little fellows were loudly cheered all the way. They were got on board the barge Chicago with the least possible delay, sundry recruits being embarked with them, and at 8:30 the start was made with 1,769 boys.

It was a brilliant morning, with a bracing breeze. The boys were equipped for campaigning, and had left their go-to-meeting suits at home. Most were barefooted. Few had jackets, and many were hatless. One child, six years old, with flaxen curls and bright blue eyes, answering to the name of "Hen," had improvised a pair of pants out of the sleeves of an old coat. His mother was dead, and he manfully supported his invalid father. He was too full of the fun before him to endure much "interviewing." The smaller boys were kept on the lower deck, and had their breakfast first. After all had done justice to a 'good "square" meal, the band began to play, and the dancing commenced. Jigs and reels were evidently the favorite dances, and the musicians confined themselves to those, after somewhat failing to rouse enthusiasm by the more stylish waltzes and polkas. In the intervals of dancing, the boys gathered in circles, and chorused with healthy lungs and patriotic energy "Rally Round the Flag," as also the popular "Champaign Charlie," and "Down in a Coal-mine." Two or three of the more accomplished exhibited their proficiency in negro minstrelsy. Ever and anon, the shrill salutes of passing steamers would invite a rush of the festive youngsters to the rails, who made the air ring with their hearty response. The convicts on Blackwell's Island came in for their share of their greetings, and penitentially and gratefully raised hat and hand in reply. The brigade of waifs was surprisingly amenable to discipline, and peace prevailed as a rule, though an occasional "turn up" needed the judicial interference of the manager, whose final fiat, delivered with the promptness and directness of an Oriental Cadi, happily composed all differences. There were some few very old-fashioned young people, and in one or two instances somewhat mature in years, though they did not look so. These manikins sat in nooks, corners, and coils of rope, by themselves, smoking cigar-butts, and regarding the boisterous gambols of their companions with grim contempt stamped on every feature. When asked why they did not take part in the fun, they replied, "I come for rest and good eating. I ain't agoin' to tire myself hoppin' around with them fellers." In course of conversation with one of these old-fashioned boys, it was learned that, had the picnic taken place on any other day of the week but Saturday, there would have been 2,000 or 3,000 applicants for admission to the barge. On Saturday, it appears, a great many newsboys work in the markets, as well as at selling papers, to make up money enough to carry them over Sunday. Therefore, these could not afford to come on the excursion.

At 11:15 Oriental Grove was reached. As the barge headed for the landing the excitement among the boys became intense. They shouted, hugged each other, threw their caps in the air, leaped up and down. Learning that they were to have a swim when they got on the beach, some began to disrobe on board, so as to lose none of the precious minutes allowed them in the grove. When the gangways were rigged and the newsboys properly formed in line, the order to disembark was given, and the line passing to the dock afforded a queer spectacle to the bystanders, who, by the way, were all men. There were little urchins ready for their bath, with their clothes in bundles under their arms, taking sandwiches from the steward as they went out, and wrapping them in their caps depositing the same in some nook under the careful eye of a friend. The next minute they were diving, plunging, and sporting in the cool green sea-water like young dolphins. For a quarter of an hour or so they were allowed to enjoy their frolic in the water, from which it would have been very hard to coax them had not the announcement been made that "Punch and Judy" were just about to perform on the platform near the hotel. In a moment the water was deserted, and hundreds of lads were donning their scanty garments on the beach. Then there was a rush for the stairs leading to the platform, up which a stream of lads was pouring. When, at length, they got to the upper floor, they crowded around the Punch and Judy show-stand in hundreds. The rafters and cross-beams overhead were covered with boys in a twinkling, and these, believing themselves privileged as a sort of "gallery," began the usual whistling, hooting, and shieking peculiar to that portion of east-side theatres. The smaller boys were placed in the front rows, and made with all the rest to sit down quietly to await the rising of the curtain. Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, one of the contributors to the Fund, had come with a party of ladies all the way from Whitestone in carriages to see the newsboys enjoy themselves. Mr. Roosevelt was loudly cheered by the boys, and addressed a few kind remarks to them.

A glorious romp in the grove followed, and when the drum beat the recall they were allowed to gather branches. These carefully garnered, they started another frolic, till the steamer's whistle blew for home in earnest. The trip back was perhaps pleasanter than going, in the constantly recurring incidents of saluting steamers, beer-gardens, &c.

During the passage down an incident occurred that will serve to indicate the dare-devil spirit which rules these little wanderers of the streets. Having to draw closer in shore on account of the tideway, the barge passed quite near the foot of Gouverneur-street, 100 or 200 yards distant perhaps. The cry of "boy overboard" rang out upon the lower deck, and the row-boat with the man in her astern was at once cut adrift. Looking on the water three lads were seen striking out for the wharf. Their caps were on their heads, and they seemed to be getting along very comfortably. Just then one of the newsboys said: "Oh, they live near Gouverneur-street, and wanted to get their money, run down and buy papers, and so they jumped overboard." This was found to be literally true. They had actually leaped from the upper deck with their clothes on, and swam ashore without any difficulty. The incident caused a delay until the boatman could return.

The dock reached, the boys with boughs reformed in divisions, and "Birnam Wood," with police and band, marched back through South-street, New Chambers, and Chatham streets to the City Hall, the same crowds greeting the joyous procession.

The picnic was a great success; not a boy was sick, sore, or dissatisfied, and will be long remembered by the newsboys of this City as a bright page in their turbulent lives.

The total of the expense of the excursion was $678 31, making the pro rata expense for each of the 1,769 children about 38 1-5 cents.

THE FUND.

The following additional contributions to the Fund are duly acknowledged:

C. H.	$10 00
B.	5 00
Found on the sea-shore, (Mrs. H. J. S.)	2 00
E. and J.	2 00
XX.	2 00
Sympathiser	1 00
M. E.	1 00
Samuels	1 00
H. A. W.	1 00
Total	$25 00
Previously recorded	9,450 76
Aggregate of Fund	$9,475 76
Amount expended to date	5,255 67
Balance in hand	$4,220 09

SUNDAY'S NEWS.

FOREIGN.

The following is a summary of the news that appeared in yesterday's TIMES:

It is announced from Madrid that an arrangement for the restoration of the national authority in Salamanca has been concluded between the deputation from that city and the Government, but the conditions have not yet been made public.

The Carlists are concentrating before Burgos, capital of the Spanish province of that name, preparatory to making an attack upon the city.

On Saturday, while the *Intransigentes* of Madrid were attempting to organize a demonstration in opposition to the Carlists, they were violently attacked by a body of citizens.

A force of Carlists, numbering 4,000 men, is marching on the town of Berga.

The American Oriental Topographical Corps has arrived in Liverpool, en route for New-York.

The rumor is current in London that the steam-ship Great Eastern has succeeded in recovering the Atlantic cable of 1865.

An inquiry by Government officers proves that no case of cholera has occurred in Paris this year.

It is rumored that M. Dufaure is to be appointed President of the Council of State.

The reports of the harvest in France show that the yield generally is only middling, both as regards quality and quantity. The millers are now using foreign wheat.

The cholera has entirely disappeared from Vienna.

King Ludwig will visit the Vienna Exposition incognito this week.

The statement that an attempt was made on Saturday to assassinate the Hospodar of Montenegro is contradicted.

HOME.

Slatter, the murderer of Hussey, was arrested on Saturday, by Detectives Sargeant and McElfresh, of Washington, near Arlington Heights, Virginia.

Capt. Alfred E. Bates, of the Second Cavalry, is relieved from duty at the United States Military Academy, West Point, to take effect on Sept. 1, and ordered to join his proper station after six months' leave of absence.

The Canandaigua has arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, from Aspinwall.

The St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Fulton Branch Railroad has been granted an extension of its mail route from Argenta to Arkadelphia, sixty-six miles.

Gen. Henry M. Whittlesey, for a long time an attaché of Gen. Howard's staff, died on Saturday, at the St. Elizabeth Asylum, Washington.

Geo. W. Barry was on Saturday appointed Internal Revenue Store-keeper of the Fourth District, Tennessee.

Gov. Dix has vetoed the act for the improvement of the Ausable River and its branches. The Governor has also vetoed the bill to provide for the location of a new State prison, and for the removal of the present prison at Sing Sing.

The Governor has pardoned Geo. Smith, sentenced to three years at Sing Sing for burglary, from Westchester County, on condition that he leave the State, and remain away for two years.

The Christopher and Tenth-street Railroad Company of New York have filed with the Secretary of State their articles of incorporation.

A camp of Chinese laborers working on the Narrow Gauge Railroad near Benicia, Cal., was attacked on Saturday by a mob of drunken whites.

James Otis, on Saturday, received the taxpayers' nomination for Mayor of San Francisco.

A delegation of Philadelphia Councilmen and heads of departments arrived at Sacramento on Saturday. After the usual reception they will start for the Yosemite.

The life-saving appliances on the burnt steamer Wawasset are said to have been lamentably insufficient. There were no life-rafts.

Col. John Stackpole, United States Inspector of Customs, of Dover, N. H., aged about sixty years, was found dead in the cellar of his residence Saturday.

The St. Louis Board of Health reported 236 deaths during the week—eighteen of them from cholera, thirty-seven cholera infantum, and thirty cholera morbus.

John Wenz, a fruit-dealer, was reported to have shot his wife and himself at Poughkeepsie.

The race-meetings at Saratoga and Buffalo continued their attractions.

LOCAL.

Messrs. Croney & Lent, of No. 753 Broadway, gave a picnic on Saturday to their 200 employes, with their wives and children, at Excelsior Park. The entertainment was elegant. There was a foot-race, and ex-Senator Lent made a speech, admirably hitting off the "points" of their business, which was applauded to the echo.

Collector Arthur has issued a circular to all deputy collectors under him, calling their attention to the law of 1799, with reference to sworn declarations of ownerships of imported goods.

The Brooklyn Trust Company resumed business on Saturday. Justice Pratt granted an order vacating the appointment of Mr. Chauncey as receiver.

There was no further intelligence of the missing steam-ships Ernst Moritz Arndt, or as to the wreck supposed to be that of the Alabama.

A young man named Robert Armstrong, a painter, twenty-one years old, was run over by four cars at Ewen-street, near Boerum-place, Williamsburg, and died in an hour.

Typographical Union No. 6 had their annual picnic and Summer night's festival on Saturday evening at Lion Park. There was a large attendance, including delegates from Philadelphia, and they had emphatically "a good time."

Fire Marshal Sheldon reported twenty-eight fires for the week, involving a loss of $13,727; insurance $93,300.

Thomas O'Neill, a discharged workman from Brewster's carriage factory, shot the foreman, Alpheus Ferris. The assassin was at once seized. Ferris' wound is not dangerous.

The Americus Club got up a forlorn sort of revival in the shape of a ball Saturday evening. The tigers mustered in reduced numbers, and slunk in after a melancholy fashion. They are shorn of their former splendor. The ex-"Boss" kept out of sight.

Our New-Jersey neighbors turned out for the first of their "Salt-water Days" at Florida Grove, and other favorite spots on the coast on Saturday.

The Board of Health reported 485 births, 740 deaths, and 155 marriages in the City during the week.

The South-street stalls were all cleared away by the lessees in anticipation of a threatened raid.

Michael Smith, foreman of Mr. Gemer, builder, of No. 243 East Fourteenth-street, who was intrusted with $650 to pay the men, was reported missing.

Mary E. Williams, a domestic in Jersey City, committed suicide by taking laudanum. She is supposed to have been "crossed in love."

Henry Fintelot killed himself with chloroform. He left considerable property, including a sum of $260 to his brother-in-law, on condition that his head should be dissected.

There were 1,819 arrests during the past week.

Marshal Hart, Chief of the License Bureau, reported that during the last week he granted 130 licenses, and received therefrom a revenue of $330.

Sir Bryan Edwards, ex-Justice of the Island of Jamaica, visited the City Hall on Saturday. He was conducted through the Governor's Room and the various departments by an attaché of the Mayor's Office.

It is thought in New-Bedford that Capt. Hadwin, who was murdered in Greene-street last Monday night, was killed for his money, as he is said to have had $1,000 on his person. He owned a house in Fall River, Mass., and one-half of his vessel. He has left a widow and an adopted child.

David Murphy, who on the 17th of July, 1872, shot and killed William Barry, and who was convicted of murder in the first degree, but whose sentence was finally commuted to imprisonment for life, was taken to Sing Sing Saturday.

The collections of the Bureau of Assessments for the week ending the 9th inst., amount to $50,815 60.

Arrests last week in Brooklyn, 509; taxes and assessments collected, $71,587.

Controller Schroeder, of Brooklyn, refuses to accept the increase of his salary from $3,000 to $10,000 a year.

Michael Jordan, a sailor on the packet-ship Hamilton Fish, running between New-York and Liverpool, was held on Saturday by Commissioner Stilwell to answer a charge of stabbing John Alca, the first mate, on the vessel's last trip to this port.

At Hunter's Point, early Saturday morning, Mr. Daniel Dexter Allen, of No. 10 East Thirty-third-street, New-York, cut his throat with a razor.

An attempt was made, on Friday, by the prisoners confined in the Richmond County Jail to escape by digging a hole two and a half feet in diameter under the flooring and through the outer stone wall of the building.

Patrick Fallon, a Jersey City laborer, died on the pier at the foot of Morris-street, on Saturday, while intoxicated.

William Post and James Fox, two boys residing in Paterson, N. J., were on Saturday run over by an Almshouse horse and wagon. The boys are severely injured, and their death is expected.

THE SENATORS' BACK PAY.

The *Evening Post's* Washington telegrams contain the subjoined statement of the disposition made by the United States Senators of their back pay, as appears from the official record in the Treasury Department. In the list the names of the Republicans are printed in Roman, the Democrats in *italics*, and "Liberals" in SMALL CAPITALS. Forty-five Senators have drawn their "back pay" and pocketed it. They are:

Name.	State.	Name.	State.
Ames	Mississippi	Lewis	Virginia
Alcorn	Mississippi	Logan	Illinois
Blair	Missouri	*Machen*	Kentucky
Boreman	W. Virginia	Morrill	Maine
Brownlow	Tennessee	Morrill	Vermont
Caldwell	Kansas	*Norwood*	Georgia
Cameron	Pennsylv'nia	Nye	Nevada
Carpenter	Wisconsin	Osborn	Florida
Clayton	Arkansas	Patterson	N. Hampshire
Cole	California	Pomeroy	Kansas
Cooper	Tennessee	Pool	N. Carolina
Corbett	Oregon	*Ransom*	N. Carolina
Davis	W. Virginia	RICE	Arkansas
Ferry	Connecticut	Robertson	S. Carolina
Flanagan	Texas	Sawyer	S. Carolina
Gilbert	Florida	Spencer	Alabama
Goldthwaite	Alabama	*Stevenson*	Kentucky
Howe	Wisconsin	Stewart	Nevada
Hill	Georgia	TIPTON	Nebraska
Hamilton	Texas	TRUMBULL	Illinois
Hitchcock	Nebraska	*Vickers*	Maryland
Johnston	Virginia	West	Louisiana

The following sixteen Senators have returned their back pay to the Treasury:

Anthony	RhodeIsland.	Hamlin	Maine.
Bayard	Delaware.	Pratt	Indiana.
Buckingham	Connecticut.	SCHURZ	Missouri.
Casserly	California.	Scott	Pennsylv'nia
Chandler	Michigan.	Sherman	Ohio.
FENTON	New-York.	SUMNER	Mass.
Ferry	Michigan.	*Thurman*	Ohio.
Frelinghuysen	New-Jersey.	Wilson	Mass.

The following eleven Senators have left their back pay subject to their order, with the disbursing clerk of the Senate:

Conkling	New-York.	Ramsey	Minnesota.
Cragin	N. Hampshire	*Saulsbury*	Delaware.
Edmunds	Vermont.	Sprague	Rhodeisland.
Hamilton	Maryland.	Windom	Minnesota.
Harlan	Iowa.	Wright	Iowa.
Morton	Indiana.		

It will be observed that of fifteen Democrats in the Senate ten have pocketed the back pay, three have returned it to the Treasury, and two have not yet drawn it. Of fifty-one Republicans thirty-two have pocketed the money, ten have returned it to the Treasury, and nine have not yet drawn it. Of six "Liberals" three have pocketed the money, and three have returned it to the Treasury. The name of Senator Kelley, of Oregon, Democrat, does not appear in the list at all, from the fact that the law prescribed that the amount of mileage paid each Senator should be deducted from his back pay and the balance then paid over to him. Mr. Kelley's mileage exceeded the amount of his back pay, so there was nothing due him on account of the latter.

HENRY A. WISE.

Ex-Gov. Henry A. Wise has been writing another letter, its object being to explain something that he said ten years before the outbreak of the war of the rebellion, in a speech that was six or seven days long. In relation to more modern affairs in Virginia he says: "I fought from the first to the hour of voting on secession to prevent the State from withdrawing from the Union. Before the convention met and on its committee of twenty-one to report upon a plan for the State to pursue, I urged, as is notorious, the policy of 'fighting in the Union.' Failing to obtain my plan, I voted for secession, approving it heartily, as I do now, as the next best alternative as a perfectly constitutional remedy, and as forced upon Virginia at least by every consideration of honor and self-respect and right. I am an unsubdued rebel (if you please to call me so) yet; will eat none of the dirt of usurpation and tyranny, and despise the servility of the man or party of men who do. Your 'interviewer,' or you, would have been right in saying that I am 'an extreme man,' if he or you had only added 'on a moral principle, a moral feeling and faith, and on the points of truth and honor.' I recognize no 'expediency' which recognizes the power of brute force to extinguish either a moral principle, a faith, a feeling, or a truth honor."

THE METEORS OF ST. LAWRENCE DAY.

The Boston *Advertiser* of Saturday says: "The beautiful periodical phenomenon of falling stars which occurs on or about the night of St. Lawrence Day is at hand. Annually for more than a thousand years, luminous meteors in great numbers have been observed to traverse the nocturnal heavens at this time of the year. Long before they were scanned by the eye of science they were noted as phenomena of annual occurrence in church calendars, and were regarded as the 'fiery tears' of St. Lawrence, the martyred saint, who suffered death by roasting on a gridiron. The phenomena of this annual shower of meteors had come to be pretty well understood, when, surprisingly enough, in 1866, a periodical comet was found by an Italian astronomer, Schiaparelli, to be connected with the August system of meteors. This remarkable comet, discovered by Mr. Tuttle at the Cambridge Observatory in July, 1862, is in all probability the origin of all the innumerable meteors which have been seen in the heavens for ages, on or about the festival of St. Lawrence. The comet sweeps round the sun in a period of 120 years in a vast orbit, strewn throughout with these little cometary fragments, which become burning cinders on entering our atmosphere. Our globe occupies some days in traversing this ring of meteors flying along the pathway of the comet. During this passage the meteors which fall into the atmosphere are visible by night only."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.—1, Gearty vs. The Mayor, &c.; 2, Frazer et al. vs. Fitzgerald, Frazer, et al.; 9, Crane vs. Jefferds; 66, Equitable Life Assurance Society of New-York vs. Hillyer et al.; 83, Peters vs. Frudenheil; 88, International Trust Company vs. Wilson et al.; 95, Fagan vs. Demott; 101, The People, ex rel. Johnson, vs. Green; 102, The People, ex rel. Brennan, vs. Green; 106, Miller et al. vs. Fitzgerald, Fraser, et al.; 121, Bowery National Bank vs. Fincke; 122, Sullivan vs. The Safe Deposit Company; 125, Wright et al. vs. Wright et al.; 133, In the matter of Carlisle Norwood, Receiver; 136, Wood (No. 3) vs. Martin et al.; 141, Weissman vs. Weissman; 147, In the matter of John M. Turner, a lunatic; 148, Lockwood vs. Holdridge; 150, Ostrander vs. Ostrander; 152, Weber vs. Weber; 154, Hermance et al. vs. Meyers et al.; 155, Hermance et al. vs. Meyers et al.; 157, Oberlander et al. vs. Rosswig et al.; 166, In the matter of the estate of Moses Aaron, deceased; 169, Williamson vs. Mason; 178, Herdfelder vs. Fincke et al.; 185, Enge vs. Stemler et al.; 188, Cody vs. Doyle et al.; 189, Robinson, &c., vs. Clifford et al.; 190, In the matter of the application of Duryea, &c.; 191, Metropolitan Savings Bank vs. Wright et al.; 192, In the matter of James Plant's examination as a witness, &c.—No. 1; 193, Same as above—No. 2; 194, Thurman et al. vs. Greasby.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Notes of issue for the third Monday, August motion calendar, must be filed with the clerk, at Chambers, on or before Thursday, Aug. 14, 1873, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Those having a preference in any of the classes, will please have their notes of issue filed on or before the above date; if not so filed they will be placed on the general calendar.

By order, &c. CHAS. E. LOEW, County Clerk.
RICH'D C. BEAMISH, Clerk Chambers Supreme Court.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 9—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅝; for the account 92¾. Ten-forty Bonds, 91½. Erie Railway Shares, 46⅝.

1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 46½.

4:30 P. M.—Dispatches from Frankfort quote United States 5-20 Bonds at 97⅛ for the issue of 1862. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 57f. 47c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 9—12:30 P. M.—Cotton — The market is dull, but unchanged. Middling Uplands, 8⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d. Sales 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Cotton, shipped from Savannah or Charleston, not below Low Middling, deliverable August, at 8¾d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 13½d.@14d. ₱ gallon.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,250 bales were American. Provisions—Cheese, 61s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Lard, 38s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Tallow, 42s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

Evening—Spirits Turpentine, 32s.@32s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

HAVANA, Aug. 9.—Sugar, demand fair and market firm; Molasses Sugar 7½@8 reals ₱ arroba; Muscovado Sugar, inferior to common, 8¼@8¾ reals; fair to good refining, 9@9½ reals; Molasses nominal; Sugar at Havana and Matanzas; stock in warehouse 376,000 boxes and 22,000 hhds.; receipts of the week, 13,000 boxes and 1,050 hhds.; exported during the week, 24,500 boxes and 2,100 hhds., including 5,000 boxes, and all the hogsheads, to the United States. Bacon quiet at $18@$20 ₱ cwt. Butter nominal. Flour firmer at $19@$20 ₱ bbl. Hams, Sugar-cured, active. Lard, in kegs, easier at $20; in tins quiet and firm at $22@$23 ₱ quintal. Potatoes flat at $5 50@$6. Tallow firm at $16 50@$17 ₱ quintal. Wax steady. Honey quiet at 5 reals ₱ gallon. Onions nominal. Coal-oil weak at 5@5¼ reals ₱ gallon. Naval Stores nominal. Lumber—White Pine quiet at $52 ₱ M; Pitch Pine nominal. Empty Hogsheads firm at $5 50. Shooks, box nominal; hhd. quiet at 25@28 reals. Hoops, long shaved firm. Freights quiet. Loading at Havana for the United States—₱ hhd. of Sugar $9 25@$9 50; loading at other ports on the north coast to the United States—₱ hhd. of Sugar, $9 50@$10; ₱ hhd. of Molasses, $5 50@$6. Exchange firm; on United States, 60 days, currency, 27½@28 premium; short sight, 29@29½ premium; 60 days, gold, 46½@47 premium; short sight, 50½@51 premium; on London, 60@62 premium; on Paris, 42@42½ premium.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 9.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

600 Western Union	92½	100 Panama	113
400 do.....b3.	91½	100 North-western	67¾
200 do.	92⅜	300 Rock Island	110½
1200 Pacific Mail	41⅛	100 St. Paul	52⅝
100 do.....s3.	41	700 St. Paul Pf.	73
400 do.	40⅞	100 Tol. & Wab.	71⅞
100 do.	41	100 Del., Lack. & W.	101⅞
100 do.	40⅞	100 Bos., H. & E..b3.	2¾
200 do.	40¾	100 Ohio & Miss.	40⅛
600 do.	40⅝	600 At. & Pac. Pf.	29½
500 do.	40½	100 C., C. & I. C.	32
200 Erie Railway	59⅝	100 do.....s30.	32
500 Lake Shore..b3.	94⅝	300 do.....b3.	32⅛
200 do.....s3.	94½	200 do.....s3.	32
100 N. Y. C. & H. R.	105½		

MONDAY, Aug. 11—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, Aug. 9, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Gold and Currency balance in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

Increase in Loans	$771,900
Decrease in Specie	452,200
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	1,036,200
Decrease in Deposits	1,717,800
Increase in Circulation	35,500

	Aug.10,'72.	Aug.2,'73.	Aug.9,'73.
National Capital	$71,783,500	$70,985,000	$70,985,000
Local Capital	15,532,200	17,157,500	17,157,500
Total	$87,315,700	$88,142,500	$88,142,500
Loans	303,994,500	289,986,200	290,438,400
Gold & Gold Notes	18,199,000	30,272,200	29,820,000
Other Legal Tend'rs	54,370,600	50,038,500	49,002,300
Deposits	237,668,900	238,840,900	237,123,100
Circulation	27,313,000	27,188,000	27,132,500
In Sub-Treasury	53,694,600	72,551,000	80,329,500

We subjoin the relative strength of the Bank Statement in respect to Lawful Money to Deposits and Circulation:

	Aug. 2, '73.	Aug. 9, '73.	Aug. 10, '72.
Deposits	$238,840,900	$237,123,100	$237,668,200
Circulation	27,188,000	27,132,500	27,313,000
Total	$266,028,900	$264,255,600	$264,981,200
Required 25 ₱ cent	$66,507,225	$66,063,900	$66,243,500
Actual basis	80,310,700	78,822,300	72,769,600
Excess	$13,803,475	$12,758,400	$6,516,600
Rate of money	3@4 ₱ ct.	3@4 ₱ ct.	3@5 ₱ ct.

The Bank return reduces the surplus of Lawful Money, over the required 25 ₱ cent. to Deposits and Circulation, about a million of dollars. The excess now stands $12,758,000 against $6,516,000 this time last year. The Greenbacks, however, are $5,000,000 less and the Gold Notes $11,000,000 more than on the corresponding averages last August. Of the Gold Notes in Bank, it is probable that over $8,000,000 are held for account of the British Government, to be transferred to our Government on the settlement of the Alabama Indemnity. This may temporarily reduce the Gold Notes average at Bank and increase the *net* Gold balances in the Treasury, until all the Bonds of 1862, called in for redemption at the same time, and of which $4,000,000 are in the registered form are owned by our own people, are presented. The whole operation growing out of the Alabama settlement will impose upon the Gold speculators, for a rise in the market, the necessity of buying $4,000,000 disbursed on American account, and above $8,000,000 on European account, for the Bonds of 1862, to be collected at the Treasury, independent of the further sum of $8,000,000 Bonds which will come into the Alabama settlement. There is no likelihood that any part of the collections for European account will be returned in American Gold Coin. The supply of Exchange, on much better terms, will be ample before the settlements are made.

Money continues to rule cheap on call loan, but from one or two causes the demand was better at the close of the week, at 3@4 ₱ cent. The Gold clique, who are unable to move the price of Gold up, and who cannot afford to let go their hold on the market, required more money outside their usual channels of lending out their Gold, and there is already a slight check to the receipts of Currency from the country, and some preparations making for the Fall demand from the West.

Exchange on London rules steady, about 1 ₱ cent. below the Gold shipping points, best sales at 109 ₱ cent., 60 days, and 109½ ₱ cent., sight. There is, consequently, no demand felt, and none expected so late in the season, for Gold Coin for export, and as the Treasury Office is selling every week and paying out for interest on the Public Debt, nearly as much gold as the Customs demand requires, the speculators in the Gold Room are left to their own manipulations to support the market. The price varied but slightly from 115⅜ the whole week. The Treasury got 115.43@115.48 ₱ cent. for the $1,500,000 sold on Thursday.

The Gold balances in the Treasury on Saturday were $82,611,000. The Gold Notes Circulation $43,964,000. The Currency balances, independent of the sums held in the various Sub-Treasuries and National Banks to the credit of Disbursing Officers, are $9,126,000.

The general Trade of the past week was larger in the line of Dry Goods, Domestic as well as Foreign, than the week before, and both interests feel encouraged by the prospects of a good Fall business which will have the benefit South and West of splendid crops, and a constantly increasing Export demand for Breadstuffs and Provisions, and Cotton and Tobacco. The increase of clearances for Foreign markets from New-York averages 28 ₱ cent. over last year, and we notice that Philadelphia and Boston show more than a corresponding increase.

The Import Entries in New-York, embracing Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the past week, were $6,985,841, against $9,254,668, for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $6,096,224, against $5,278,242, same time in 1872. The Exports of Gold and Silver, $723,405, against $377,226 same time in 1872. The Customs, in Gold, paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, for the week, were $2,887,900.

The Gold value of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since Jan. 1, 1873, are as follows—the figures being official to July 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

January	$37,689,752	July 5	$4,112,009
February	38,726,564	July 12	9,432,296
March	42,625,933	July 19	6,530,355
April	36,597,173	July 26	6,967,706
May	34,419,370	Aug. 2	5,412,088
June	28,197,485	Aug. 9	6,985,841
Total since Jan. 1, 1873			$257,705,572
Total 1872 to date			277,106,532
Decrease since Jan. 1			$19,400,960

The Currency value of the Exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods, including foreign articles re-exported from the port of New-York since Jan. 1, 1873, is as follows:

January	$20,050,550	July 2	$4,112,009
February	21,130,002	July 9	4,964,501
March	21,962,909	July 16	5,427,800
April	25,610,719	July 23	6,529,662
May	26,253,026	July 30	5,764,323
June	24,443,326	Aug. 6	6,096,224
Total since Jan. 1, 1873			$173,364,351
Total 1872 to date			133,524,807
Increase since Jan. 1, 1873			$39,839,544
Gold, Aug. 9, 1873			115⅜ ₱ cent.
Gold, Aug. 10, 1872			115½ ₱ cent.

The export of Specie since Jan. 1, 1873, from the port of New-York is as follows:

January	$7,127,989	July 5	$401,515
February	3,670,444	July 12	4,124,588
March	3,850,432	July 19	3,944,533
April	3,850,810	July 26	624,838
May	2,943,583	Aug. 2	710,442
June	6,555,996	Aug. 9	723,405
Total since Jan. 1, 1873			$38,628,574
Total 1872 to date			54,661,509
Decrease since Jan. 1			$16,032,935

The Customs receipts in Gold, deposited in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, and the Gold Interest paid out by this Office since Jan. 1, 1873, are as follows:

Customs.		Gold Interest.	
January	$11,037,490	January	$16,019,011
February	13,112,139	February	4,760,206
March	12,327,366	March	1,918,101
April	10,063,200	April	4,272,796
May	9,321,801	May	6,798,793
June	7,915,012	June	4,575,185
July	10,439,462	July	9,931,337
Aug. 2	762,660	Aug. 2	836,000
Aug. 9	2,887,900	Aug. 9	1,496,700
Total, 1873	$78,057,060	Total, 1873	$50,608,129
Total, 1872	92,691,278	Total, 1872	55,773,110

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		Aug. 10, '72.
American Gold	115⅜@115⅝@115⅜	113½
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	119⅜@119⅛	116⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	118⅞@119⅝	115⅞
U. S. New 5 ₱ cents	114¾@114⅞	112⅝
Central Pacific 6 ₱ cents	101½@100½	102
Union Pacific 6 ₱ cents	82½@82½	88½
New-York Central	105⅜@105⅛	96
Rock Island	110¼@110⅜	110¼
Ohio and Mississippi	40@39½@40	42½
St. Paul Common	53⅜@52⅝	53¾
St. Paul Preferred	73⅝@72@73	78¼
Toledo and Wabash	72¾@71¾	75½
Union Pacific	28⅞@28@28⅜	34
Erie	59¾@60¼@59⅝	47⅛
Western Telegraph	92¾@91¾@92⅜	70⅝
Pacific Mail	37⅞@41½@40⅝	73
Lake Shore	95⅛@94¼@94⅛	88¾
Harlem	133⅞@132	115
North-west Common	68¾@67¼@67¾	73
Missouri Pacific	45½@49	..
Atlantic and Pacific	26@30@29¾	..

The changes at the Stock Board and at the Banking Offices during the week were generally in favor of a better market. The Public Funds, of all descriptions, are comparatively scarce; that is, they are offered in much smaller parcels than the demand from abroad, and the demand at home for the reinvestment of the proceeds of Bonds of 1862, owned here, and now called in for redemption, really require. The Coupons of 1867 have gone up to 119⅝ ₱ cent., ex-July Coupon.

The New-York and Western Railroads show much firmness on account, chiefly, of the encouraging traffic of the season. As stated in our Sunday edition, the receipts on Twenty-three lines of Railway, reported in the *Financial Chronicle*, for seven months of the Current Year, Jan. 1 to July 31, amount to $74,659,000, as against $67,870,000 same months last year. The average increase is *Ten ₱ cent.*, or $6,789,000. And the list does not include the great lines of the New-York Central, Pennsylvania Central or the Baltimore and Ohio.

In the affairs of the Atlantic and Pacific Company, which, besides their own great South-western and Pacific line, include the Missouri Pacific, leased line, and its Mortgages and Stock, the important change, heretofore indicated, was consummated on Saturday last. This identifies the Roads with the Pennsylvania Central as well as the new Texas Pacific interests. Four of the prominent Pennsylvania Central Managers were made Directors in the Atlantic and Pacific Company, (lessees of the Missouri Pacific,) to fill recent vacancies in the Board: Mr. Edgar Thomson, Mr. Thomas A. Scott, Mr. A. L. Dennis, and Mr. David Salomon. Mr. Thomas A. Scott, now in Europe, has authorized his acceptance of the Presidency, to which he was elected on Saturday. Mr. Pierce continues Vice President of the Company.

In the Miscellaneous Shares a change for the better occurred in the affairs and price of the Stock of the Pacific Mail Company, and there is some hope held out that a reasonably honest element in the administration of the property is likely to assert itself among the recently chosen Board of Directors. The rise in the Stock is about 3 ₱ cent.

The rise in the Atlantic and Pacific Stock, for the week, is from 26 to 30, closing 29¾ ₱ cent. In the Missouri Pacific Stock, (paying 5 ₱ cent. a year,) the advance is from 45½ to 49 ₱ cent.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company sold during the month of July, 1873, 20,599 acres of land, at an average price of $6 73 ₱ acre, amounting to $138,677.

Sales averaged 108.42 acres to each purchaser. Total sales to Aug. 1, 1873, 756,644 acres, at an average price of $4 37 ₱ acre, amounting to $3,310,495.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ BANKING HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH, New-York, Aug. 11, 1873.

The SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY are issued in the denominations of $1,000 each, interest payable July and January, both principal and interest payable in United States Gold Coin, in the City of New-York. The price of these bonds for the present is 90 and accrued interest—that is, a $1,000 bond would cost to-day $907 86. At the present price of gold the income derived is equal to nearly nine per cent. in currency. With the rapidly increasing business of the road, its commanding importance as another great east and west trunk line, its complete roadway of 420 miles, the princely wealth of **iron, coal, salt, and timber**, along its route, its tapping at its Western terminus on the Ohio River, over 12,000 miles of water navigation, its Eastern terminus resting on the tide waters of the Atlantic Ocean, and the fact that the other great parallel trunk lines are being compelled to lay additional tracks to meet the enormous and steadily augmenting traffic between the East and West—all warrant us in our belief that the securities of the Chesapeake and Ohio are destined to attain a high rank in the markets of the world. At present, Government bonds are so high, and really desirable permanent investment securities at a reasonable price so difficult to be obtained, it is very gratifying to us to have these bonds for our friends and customers.

We also have a small amount of the **OLD SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO**; the price of these is 88½ and accrued interest. They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, interest payable May and November. Underlying as they do a property that has cost nearly $38,000,000, and which is constantly increasing in value, they need no recommendation. The small remaining balance will soon be absorbed.

$100 bond will cost to-day......$90 18
500 bond will cost to-day......450 88
1,000 bond will cost to-day......901 77

We also buy and sell the **Central and Western Pacific Gold Bonds** at the market price.

The Central Pacific Company has now over 1,200 miles of completed road, and its earnings this year will reach upward of $13,000,000. Their securities should rank with those of the Government itself.

We also continue to deal in Government Bonds, execute orders at the Stock Exchange for investment Stocks and Bonds, receive deposits on which we allow interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and conduct a general banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILROAD less than $500,000 remain unmarketed. With THE RAIL CONNECTED BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO, the earnings of THROUGH BUSINESS must soon justify the great merit claimed for these bonds.

For sale by GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

Banking-House of HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT., Guaranteed by the EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY, $1,000,000 CAPITAL.

For sale at the office of the Company, No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York, JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

☞ BURLINGTON CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, (MILWAUKEE DIVISION,) COUPON AND REGISTERED. We recommend these bonds as an undoubted security, and equal to any now offered. At present price they yield more than NINE PER CENT. For sale by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS for sale at 86 flat. Apply to CANTONI & BARLING, No. 35 Wall-st.

NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 9.—Spirits Turpentine quiet at 38c. Resin quiet at $2 45 for Strained; $3 for Pale Crude. Turpentine unsettled; $2 for Hard; $3 20 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar lower at $2 30.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 9, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	37	Crude Turp., bbls	379
Cotton, bales	705	Tar, bbls	100
Dried Fruit, pks	34	Oil, Lard, bbls	10
Eggs, bbls	1,041	Leather, sides	4,707
Flour, bbls	4,846	Butter, pks	4,713
Meal, bbls	1,000	Cheese, pks	8,148
Wheat, bushels	88,861	Cut-meats, pks	100
Corn, bushels	220,897	Tallow, pks	31
Oats, bushels	54,121	Lard, tcs	555
Bees-wax, pks	3	Starch, pks	450
Beans, bbls	100	Pea-nuts, bags	23
Hops, bales	16	Tea, pks	227
Hemp, bales	24	Tobacco, hhds	280
Hides, No.	533	Tobacco, pks	185
Hides, bdls	22	Wool, bales	600
Resin, bbls	4,861	Whisky, bbls	332
Spirits Turp., bbls	1,441		

ASHES—Pots sell in lots as wanted at $8 25 ₱ 100 lbs.; Pearls nominal.

BRICKS—A fair demand prevails for the leading kinds at firm prices. Jersey quoted steady at from $6 50@$7, afloat, and $8 50@$9, delivered; North River, $7@$7 50, afloat, and $9@$9 50, delivered; Haverstraw, $8@$9, afloat, and $10@$11, delivered; Pale, $4 50@$5, afloat, and $6 50@$7, delivered; Croton, $14@$17, afloat, and $17@$20, delivered; Philadelphia, $28@$30, afloat.

COAL—Has been in good request and held with much firmness. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $22; do. Gas do. at $16@$18; Newcastle at $12@$12 50; Anthracite, from yard, at $5 50@$6 50 ₱ ton.

COFFEE—Has been held with decided confidence on a scant offering of stock, but has been very quiet. No important dealings were reported. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 19c.@19¼c.; fair, 19½c.@19¾c.; good, 20c.@20¼c.; prime, 20½c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in lots, 19c.@21¼c., gold; Java, 22½c.@24c.; Maracaibo, 19½c.@21½c.; Laguayra, 20c.@21c.; San Domingo, 17½c., gold. The jobbing trade has been fairly active, with very strong prices ruling.

COTTON—There has been a fair business reported for early delivery, in good part in low grade stock, for shipment, but at irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,844 bales, (of which 107 bales were to arrive,) including 1,000 bales to shippers and 844 bales to spinners. The dealings for forward delivery have been on a restricted scale, and the market has been generally quoted weaker, with August and September quoted off ⅛c.@3-16c. Sales since our last of 7,500 bales, (of which 2,900 bales were last evening and 4,600 bales to-day, with 600 bales more at the calls,) closing with August contracts quoted at 19c.@19 1-32c.; September, 18⅝c.@18 5-32c.; October, 17 25-32c.; November, 17 9-16c.; December, 17½c.@17 17-32c. The receipts at this port to-day were 705 bales, including 40 bales from Wilmington, 356 bales from Philadelphia, and 309 bales per rail....The receipts at all the shipping ports to-day were 1,657 bales....The week's exports hence have been 7,341 bales. The following trade quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
Good Ordinary	16¾	16¾	17	17
Strict Good Ordinary	17⅞	17⅞	18⅛	18⅛
Low Middling	19	19	19¼	19¼
Middling	20	20	20¼	20¼
Good Middling	21¾	21¾	22	22

EGGS—Have been in demand to meet present wants, within the previous range of from 16c.@21c. for ordinary to very choice marks of Western State and near-by stock, with the main dealings in fair to strictly prime stock at 17c.@20c. ₱ dozen.

FERTILIZERS—Have been very quiet, since our last, at about previous quotations.

FISH—There has been a good inquiry noted for the leading kinds at generally firm rates. Mackerel weaker in price under more liberal offerings; Dry Cod at from $5 50@$6 50 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $16@$25; No. 2 at $15@$16; No. 3 at $9@$13 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 28c.@30c. for Scale, and 18c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very dull, since our last. Holders of really desirable stock have been unwilling to make any further concessions of moment, especially in view of the rise in Spring Wheat values. The demand is very limited, and is mainly for job lots, within the previous range. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,850 bbls., all told, including No. 2 at $3@$4; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 75@$5 25; inferior to good Extra State, $5 90@$6 50, chiefly at $6 25@$6 40; good to fancy do., $6 65@$7 25; very poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 90@$6 40; very poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 10@$6 50 ₱ bbl.

No. 2 Flour	$3 00@$4 00
Sour Flour	3 50@ 6 50
Superfine State and Western	4 75@ 5 25
Extra State	5 90@ 7 25
Extra City	6 00@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	7 30@ 9 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 10@ 6 50
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 90@ 6 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 60@ 9 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 50@ 9 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 75@10 50
Extra Minnesota, poor to fancy	6 50@10 75

Southern Flour has been very tame, and quoted weak; sales have been reported since our last of 550 bbls., in lots, at from $6 10@$7 40 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 40@$10 75 for ordinary to fancy Trade and Family Extras; $5@$6 for very inferior stock, ₱ bbl.; Oregon Flour has been very dull, with choice Extra quoted nominally at $9 25@$9 50; California Flour, fair to very choice Extra, at $8 25@$9 25 ₱ bbl....Rye Flour has been quiet, since our last, at $4 30@$5 30 for inferior fine to fancy Superfine; sales, 325 bbls., chiefly Superfine grades, at $5 10@$5 25 ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been in good demand at from $3@$3 50 for inferior to very fancy Yellow Western, chiefly at $3 10@$3 20 for inferior to good, and $3 35@$3 50 for choice to very fancy; $2 65@$3 10 for White do.; $3 20@$3 25 for Jersey; $3 40@$3 45 for Golden Star; $3 40 for Prize Medal, and $3 80@$3 90, chiefly at $3 85, for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been equal to 970 bbls....Bag-meal continues quiet, at from $1@$1 10 for coarse; $1 25@$1 30 for Yellow, and $1 40@$1 50 for White, ₱ 100 lbs....Oatmeal selling in lots at from $7@$8 50 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has advanced fully 2c. a bushel on a much reduced offering of the better grades, and an active call for supplies, mostly from export buyers, closing strong. Winter Wheat has been attracting rather more attention, and has shown more steadiness. Shippers have been disposed to purchase new stock. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 234,000 bushels at $1 46 for No. 1 Racine Spring; $1 50 for fair No. 1 Duluth Spring; $1 49@$1 50 for fair ordinary No. 1 Milwaukee do.; $1 44@$1 46 for fair to very choice No. 2 Milwaukee do., closing at $1 45@$1 46 for the best samples; $1 42@$1 43 for poor do. do.; $1 41@$1 43 for fair to very choice No. 2 North-West Spring; $1 39@$1 41 for No. 2 Chicago Spring; $1 25@$1 34 for No. 3 Spring; $1 10@$1 22½ for Rejected Spring; $1 60 for Amber Michigan, first half of September option; $1 52 for old Red Illinois, (car stock;) $1 52@$1 55 for new Red Western; $1 50@$1 75 for White do....For forward delivery, an extensive business has been reported, having been transacted within a day or two, (not previously made public,) embracing equal to about 350,000 to 400,000 bushels Milwaukee Spring, for October delivery, on the basis of $1 50 for No. 1, and $1 42@$1 43, chiefly at $1 42, for No. 2 closing strong, with September options quoted at $1 43 bid, and October at $1 42 bid....There has been a less active movement in Corn, at a reduction of fully 1c. ₱ bushel, influenced in part by the liberal arrivals and increased urgency on the part of holders to place supplies, especially of low grade stock. The export call has been on a restricted scale. Sales have been reported since our last of 129,000 bushels at 50c.@55c. for very inferior to strictly prime steamer grades of Mixed Western, chiefly at 53c.@55c. for fair to strictly prime; 55½c. for very choice do. do.; 55c.@58½c. for inferior to very choice sailing vessel do. do., mainly at 55½c.@56½c. for average lots; 58c.@62c. for Yellow Western; 47c.@52c. for Kiln-dried stock; 46c.@50c. for heated and inferior stock; 73c.@75c. for White Western....Rye much stronger and wanted; a boat-load of State, in store, was reported sold at 85c., with this price said to have been bid for very choice Milwaukee stock, in store....Nothing new in Barley....Barley-malt sold to the extent of 11,000 bushels, four-rowed State, on private terms; market unsettled....Oats have declined about 1c. a bushel, on a less active demand and more liberal offerings, with sales reported since our last of 52,000 bushels at 42c.@43½c. for Mixed Western, closing dull at about 43c. for full boat-loads; 47c.@53½c. for White do., the inside price for inferior; 41c.@43c. for Black do....Hay, Straw, and Feed about as quoted in our last....The week's exports hence for European ports embrace 15,484 bbls. Flour, 690,130 bushels Wheat, 147,133 bushels Corn, and 23,859 bushels Rye.

HARDWARE—Has been attracting more attention, but values have been quoted irregular.

HIDES—A fair inquiry has been noted for dry stock, and a rather active demand for Wet-salted do., at full prices. The week's receipts have been 17,061 Hides and 121 bales do.; sales, 47,300 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Hull & Co., 3,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22 lbs.; 5,000 Dry Santa Fé, 23 lbs.; 3,900 Dry Montevideo, 21@22 lbs., on private terms; 2,100 Dry Orinoco, 20@22 lbs., at 24c., gold, selected; 8,400 Dry Texas and Mexican, part to arrive, 22 lbs.; 5,800 Dry Texas and Mexican Kips, 10 lbs.; 600 Dry Southern, 17 lbs.; 12,200 Wet-salted Texas, part to arrive, 45@60 lbs.; 1,300 Wet-salted Texas Kips, 22 lbs.; 1,500 Wet-salted Kansas Steers, 70 lbs., on private terms; 3,500 Wet-salted City Steers, 65@70 lbs., at 11¾c., selected. The stock on hand is 198,900 Hides and 872 bales (same time last year 291,300 Hides and 1,490 bales) as follows: 87,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, &c., 79,600 Dry Montevideo, &c., 14,500 Dry Rio Grande, 5,200 Bogota, &c., 800 Dry Central America, 2,800 Dry and Salted Mexican, 8,500 Dry and Salted Texans and Southern, 537 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 335 bales Calcutta Cow.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Laths have been in moderate demand on the basis of $2 10@$2 20 for Eastern ₱ thousand....Lime has been selling in lots at former rates, including common Rockland at $1 10, and Lump at $1 30 ₱ bbl.; Portland Cement, $5 75@$6; Roman, $4 50@$5; Rosendale, $1 75 ₱ bbl.; Nova Scotia Plaster Paris, $3 50@$5 25....Lumber has been moderately sought after, with Eastern Spruce quoted at $17@$19 for cargoes, and $19@$21 for lots to order; Southern Pine, $38@$40; White Pine Boards, $31@$34; Yellow Pine Timber, $32@$33; Shingles within the range of $3@$8.

MOLASSES—Has been very dull and nominally unchanged. We quote: New-Orleans, inferior to fancy, at from 60c.@87½c.; Porto Rico at 30c.@66c.; Cuba at 18c.@40c.; English Islands at 28c.@50c., ₱ gallon.

NAILS—There has been rather more call for supplies, and holders have been more confident in their views.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been very dull, with strained quoted at $2 90@2 95; A sale of 100 bbls. good strained was made at $3 05 ₱ 280 lbs....Tar unchanged....Spirits Turpentine quiet at 42½c.@43c.; sales 100 bbls. merchantable at the Inside rate, and 40 bbls. New-York pkgs. at 43½c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Refined has been more active but quoted easier as to price, with sales reported here of 2,500 bbls. August option at 16½c., and 16,000 bbls. September and October option at 16½c. And at Philadelphia, 10,000 bbls. September and October at 16⅜c....Crude, in bulk, dull and heavy at 6½c.@6¾c....Refined, in cases, and Naphtha essentially unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held more firmly, but has been without much animation. Sales have been reported for early delivery of only small lots of new Western Mess at $18@$18 12½; 75 bbls. prime Mess at $16 37½@$16 40. And for forward delivery, 500 bbls. new Western Mess, September option, at $18, and 750 bbls., August, at $18 ₱ bbl....Dressed Hogs in demand, with City quoted at 6½c.@7½c. ₱ lb....Cut-meats have been very dull, yet quoted about as before. Fresh Bulk Meats sold at 12c. for Hams, and 7c.@7½c. for Shoulders....Bacon steady, though not active; 250 boxes Long Clear sold at 8½c. ₱ lb....Lard has been quiet, at about former rates. Sales have been reported, for early delivery, of only small lots of Western Steam at 8½c., and 200 tcs. City at 8¼c. And for forward delivery, 1,250 tcs. Western Steam, September option, at 8¾c., and 250 tcs. do. to arrive in September at 8⅝c., with August options quoted at 8½c....Beef products quiet at unchanged quotations....Butter and Cheese quoted about as in our last, with a fair inquiry noted for the more desirable grades of stock....The week's exports hence for European ports included 360 pks. Pork, 3,850 boxes Bacon, 6,350 pks. Lard, 722 pks. Beef, and 71,412 boxes Cheese.

RICE—Has been in fair jobbing demand, at from $8 25@$9 75 for fair to choice Carolina; $7 50@$8 for Patna, and $6 50@$7 for Rangoon.

SEEDS—Have been dull but steady, with Clover quoted at from 8½c.@9c. ₱ lb. for fair ordinary to choice; new crop Rough Flax quoted at $2 05@$2 10; Timothy at $4 50@$4 75 and Calcutta Linseed at $2 45, gold, ₱ bushel.

SKINS—Deer have been active and much stronger in price, with sales reported of 19,000 lbs. Central American, 15,000 lbs. Porto Cabello, &c., 9,000 lbs. Sisal, &c., and 2,000 lbs. Para. Receipts have been 143 bales from Aspinwall, 41 bales from Vera Cruz, &c., 8 bales from Truxillo, 18 bales from Curacoa, and 10 bales from Texas, &c. Goat have been quiet at former figures; sales embrace 200 bales Mexican, 75 bales Curacoa, and 150 bales Rio Hache, on private terms. Receipts have been 190 bales from Calcutta, 41 bales from Vera Cruz, &c., 25 bales from Aspinwall, 212 bales from Curacoa, and 11 bales from Texas, &c. Honduras Deer quoted at 62c.; Guatemala, 70c.; Chagres, 70c.; San Juan, 60c.; Sisal, 60c.; Vera Cruz, 65c.; Porto Cabello, 62½c.; Southern and Texas, 35c.@45c., currency, ₱ lb. And Tampico Goat at 46½c.; Matamoras, 46½c.; Vera Cruz, 45c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.; Payta, 47½c.; Curacoa, 50c.; Cape, 35c.@40c.; Madras, each, 50c.; Patna, 32½c.@35c.; English Islands Tanned Goat, 75c.; East India Sheep, 57½c.@60c., currency.

SUGARS—Have been firm but quiet to-day, with sales reported of only 200 hhds. good refining Cuba at 8¼c.; 80 hhds. about scant fair do. at 7⅞c., and 32 hhds. Porto Rico at 8 11-16c. We quote: Fair refining Cuba at 8c.; good do., 8¼c.; prime do., 8⅜c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8¾c.; Centrifugals, Nos. 10 and 13, 8¾c.@9¾c. Refined Sugars have been in demand, with Powdered quoted at 11⅛c., Crushed at 11⅛c., Granulated at 11⅛c., A's at 10½c.@10⅝c., and Yellow at 9c.@10c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Has been in much more active demand, with the main call for prime stock for shipment at steady rates; sales 475,000 lbs., at 8⅜c.@8½c. for very good to prime.

WHISKY—Very dull, and down to 94½c.; sales, 62 bbls.

WOOL—Domestic has been in good request, especially the better grades of Fleece, which have been more sought after by manufacturers and have been held with more firmness, sellers evincing much less urgency to place stocks at even current. Domestic Pulled has been moderately sought after, and quoted steadier as to values. California product has been in fair demand, with the main call for Spring clip, within our range. Texas and Colorado Wool has attracted rather more attention. Combing and tub-washed stock quiet. Foreign has been comparatively tame and somewhat irregular as to values; offerings quite liberal. The reported transactions during the week embraced equal to about 385,000 lbs. domestic Fleece at from 40c.@51c., chiefly at 46c.@51c. for X to XX Ohio and Michigan; 36,000 lbs. low grade Georgia at 16c.@27c., mostly at 25c.@27c.; 14,000 lbs. unwashed stock, part at 27½c.@32c.; 31,000 lbs. domestic Pulled, part at 40c.@45c.; 160 bags Lambs on private terms; 4,000 lbs. Pickiock at 61c.; 3,400 lbs. Scoured at 55c.; 17,000 lbs. Combing part at 56c.@58c.; 22,500 lbs. Tub-washed, mainly at 48c.@52c.; 656 bales and 75,000 lbs. California Spring at 25c.@35c.; 10,000 lbs. California Fall at 18c.@25c.; 95,000 lbs. Texas at 28c.@30½c.; 78,000 lbs. Colorado at 21c.@25c.; 690 lbs. Cape, mostly at 34c.@34½c., and 18,000 lbs. do. Pulled, part at 51c., and small lots of other foreign at about former figures. Also, 18,000 lbs. Noils on private terms....From Philadelphia the advices are of a fairly active business, chiefly on manufacturing account, with liberal arrivals and accumulating supplies reported. Sales, 676,000 lbs., including Ohio Fleece, XX and above, at 50c.@51c.; Indiana do. at 49c.; do. tub-washed, at 53c.@54½c.; Pennsylvania do., at 50c.@53c.; Pennsylvania, ½@¾ blood, at 51c.; Super Pulled at 43c.; Combing, 55c.@65c.; De Laine stock at 52½c.@54c.; unwashed stock at 33c.@42c.; Noils at 51c.@60c.

FREIGHTS—From Grain and Petroleum shippers, a brisk demand was noted for accommodation, at stronger and buoyant rates; otherwise there was not much animation apparent....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last, have been, by sail, 16,000 bushels Grain, at 11¾d.@12¼d.; and, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain, at 13½d.@14¼d.; 8,000 bushels do., at 14d. ₱ bushel; 200 pks. Butter, 350 boxes Bacon, and 4,000 staves on private terms....For London, by steam, 500 bbls. Resin, on private terms....For Glasgow, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain, shipment of Aug. 27, at 13d.@13½d. ₱ bushel....For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 642 tons, hence, with about 3,800 quarters Grain, at 9s. 9d., with option of the Continent at 10s. 4½d.; another, hence, with about 3,500 quarters do., reported on the same terms; a British bark, (to arrive,) hence, with about 2,200 quarters do., at 9s.; an Italian bark, (to arrive,) hence, with about 2,800 quarters do., and another Austrian bark, (to arrive,) hence, with about 3,400 quarters do., at 9s.; an Italian bark, 515 tons, (to arrive,) hence with about 3,400 quarters do., (a re-charter,) at 9s. 1½d.; an Italian bark, 485 tons, (to arrive from Europe,) hence, with about 3,300 quarters do., and another, about 550 tons, (also to arrive from Europe,) hence, with about 3,500 quarters do., at 8s. 6d.; two other Italian barks, (to arrive,) hence, with about 3,500 and 3,000 quarters do., at 8s.; an Italian bark, 448 tons, hence, with about 3,100 quarters do., (next voyage,) reported at 8s.; an Austrian bark, with about 3,000 quarters do., reported from Philadelphia, at 9s.; an Italian bark, with about 3,500 quarters do., from do., at 8s. 9d. ₱ quarter; a bark, with Naval Stores, from Wilmington (rumored) at 8s. and 10s....For Antwerp, by sail, 48,000 bushels Grain at 15d.; and 9,000 bushels Rye on private terms. Also a British bark, 882 tons, with general cargo, on private terms....For Bremen, by steam, 16,700 bushels Corn, 750 bbls. Resin, 260 pks. Tobacco, 330 pks. Dried Apples, and 775 pks. Mdse. at full market rates....For the Continent, a German bark, 601 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 4,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 7s. ₱ bbl....For the German Baltic, a Norwegian bark, 436 tons, hence, with about 2,400 bbls. Petroleum, at 9s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For the Baltic, an American bark, with about 2,800 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 10s. ₱ bbl....For Gibraltar and orders, a British bark, with about 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, at 8s. and 9s. ₱ bbl....For Palermo, an Italian bark, 425 tons, hence, with about 14,000 cases Petroleum, at 36c....For Porto Rico and back to Philadelphia, a schooner, about 120 tons, at $1,600....For Barbados, a bark, about 370 tons, reported from Philadelphia, at $2,900....For Laguayra and Porto Cabello, an American brig, reported from Philadelphia, at 75c. ₱ bbl....For New-York, a schooner, out and back from Fernandina, with Lumber, reported at $13.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—Flour in good demand at full prices; stocks very light; sales of Extra Spring at $5 50@$6 25. Wheat in fair demand and firm; market opened higher and closed with the advance lost; No. 1 Spring, $1 21@$1 22½; No. 2 do., $1 20, spot; $1 15 August; $1 09⅝ September; No. 3 do., $1 06@$1 08; rejected, 90c.@91½c. Corn opened firm and closed dull; No. 2 Mixed, 37⅜c.@37½c., spot or August; 37⅞c.@38c. September; 38⅞c. October; High Mixed, 38¼c.@38½c.; rejected, 34c. Oats in fair demand and lower; No. 1, 27¼c., spot; 25¾c.@26c. September; rejected, 25¼c.@25½c. Rye in fair demand and firm; sales of car lots at 59c. Barley quiet and unchanged; sales at 88c.@90c. for September. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork, $15 75, spot, or August; $15 85, September. Lard in fair demand and higher at 7¾c. bid for round lots. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 7⅝c.; Sides, 9½c.@9⅞c. Bacon steady; sales Sugar-cured Hams, packed, at 15c.; Breakfast Bacon, packed, at 11½c. Freights unchanged and steady. Whisky steady at 91½c. Receipts—Flour, 300 bbls.; Wheat, 31,000 bushels; Corn, 212,000 bushels; Oats, 33,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 23,000 bushels; Corn, 346,000 bushels; Oats, 43,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; sample lots No. 3 Red Fall brought $1 25@$1 30; No. 2 Red Winter $1 40@$1 43. Corn dull and drooping; No. 2 Mixed, 36½c., on the track; 37½c.@38c. in the elevator; 38¼c. for August. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2, 27¾c.@28c. in the elevator; 33c.@34c., sacked. Rye dull and lower; prime, 61c. Pork steady at $16 12½. Dry-salted Meats firm; loose Summer Clear Rib Sides at Kansas City, 8¼c. Bacon firm and in fair demand; Shoulders 9¼c.@9⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides 10¾c.; Clear Sides, 10⅞c.@11c.; Lard, improved demand; Summer, steam, 7⅝c. Whisky slow at 91c. Cattle quiet and unchanged; good to choice native Steers at $5@$5 60; butcher's stock at $3 70@$4 85; Texans at $1 25@$4 80. Live Hogs in good demand at $4 25@$4 60. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 9.—Flour steady. Wheat dull, lower; No. 3 White Wabash at $1 56; No. 1 White Michigan at $1 55; Amber Michigan, on spot, $1 37@$1 37½; for September at $1 38½@$1 39; No. 1 Old Red at $1 44; No. 2 Red at $1 37½; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan Red at $1 36½; No. 3 Red at $1 26; Rejected at $1 11; No. 1 Amber Illinois at $1 59; No. 2 do. at $1 46. Corn steady; High Mixed, on spot, 43c.; for last half August at 43½c.; for September at 44½c.; for October, at 45⅞c.; Low Mixed at 43c.; White, on spot, 54½c.; for August, 54c.; no grade, 40½c.; damaged, 32c. Oats quiet; No. 1 old, 40c.; Rejected, 27c. Freights firm and unchanged. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 51,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—43,000 bushels Wheat, 52,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales of 2,200 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 75 for Amber Winter; $9 75 for White Winter; $10 25 for double Extra. Wheat unchanged; sales of 4,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 48; 1,000 bushels choice White Canada at $1 90; 1,000 bushels do. on private terms. Corn quiet; sales of two cars at 50c.@52c. Corn Meal, $1 15 for bolted; $1 10 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $17@$18; Shipstuffs, $18@$19; Middlings, $19@$20 ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7¼c.; Corn and Rye, 6¾c., to New-York; Lumber $3 25 to the Hudson; $4 25 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia, 60c.; to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Receipts by Lake—22,200 bushels Wheat, 9,600 bushels Corn, 1,120,000 feet Lumber. Shipments by Canal—3,500 bushels Wheat, 91,000 feet Lumber.

BOSTON, Aug. 9.—The market for Domestic Wool has again been quite active, with large sales of Fleece, Pulled and California, amounting to upward of 1,000,000 lbs. Some of the principal holders of Fleece are now quite indifferent about selling, and have refused offers for large lots of desirable Fleece at the current rates. Manufacturers continue to buy freely, and a few sales have also been made on speculation, as it is thought by many that Wool has touched the lowest point for the present. Sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces, at 47½c.@52½c.; Michigan, 46c.@47½c.; Wisconsin and Western, 42c.@47½c.; Combing and Delaine, 51c.@58c.; Unwashed, 26c.@33½c.; Tub, 48c.@54c.; Scoured, 55c.@72½c.; Superfine and Double Extra Pulled, 34½c.@50c.; California Spring, 25c.@36½c.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn dull and nominal for Southern; White Southern, 71c.@75c.; Yellow do., 57c.@58c.; Mixed Western very firm at 57c.@58c. Oats a shade firmer; Southern, 40c.@45c.; Western Mixed, 40c.; do. White, 41c.@42c. Rye firm at 80c. Hay unchanged. Provisions firm; Mess Pork steady at $18; Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8¾c.@9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.@10½c., the outside price for jobbing lots. Bacon in active demand; Shoulders, 9¾c.@10c.; Rib Sides, 10⅝c.@11c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.@11½c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 14¼c.@14½c. Lard dull at 8¼c.@8½c. Western Butter in good demand; Good to Choice, 20c.@25c. Whisky steady at 95½c.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 9.—Flour firmer and in good demand; supply light; quotations unchanged. Wheat in demand at $1 20@$1 30, on arrival; receipts very moderate. Corn easy at 56c.@60c., sacked, from store. Oats steady at 43c.@44c., sacked. Rye unchanged. Barley unchanged and nominal. Pork advanced; sales at $16 50@$16 75. Bacon in fair demand and steady; Shoulders, 9½c.@9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅞c.@11c.; Clear Sides, $10 90@$11 ₱ cwt., packed. Bulk-meats unchanged; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.; Clear Sides, 9⅞c.@10c., loose; ¼c. higher packed. Hams in fair demand; Plain, 13c.@13½c.; Sugar-cured, 14½c.@15¼c. Lard steady; Tierce, 9c.@9½c.; Keg held at 9¾c.; Steam, 8c.@8¼c.; small order lots ½c.@¼c. higher. Whisky steady at 91c.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9.—Petroleum steady at the late decline; Crude, 11¼c.@11½c.; Refined, 16½c. for August, September, and October. Sugar—Advancing tendency. Molasses active and higher; Cuba, 31½c. Flour quiet and steady; Superfine, $3 25@$4 50; Extras, $4 50@$5 50; State, Indiana, and Ohio Extra do., $7 75@$8 25. Wheat less active; New Red, $1 40@$1 58. Rye, 75c.@78c. for New and Old. Corn quiet and steady; Yellow, 58c.@59c.; Mixed Western, 56c.@58c. Oats dull; White, 47c.@50c. Barley and Barley-malt unchanged. Provisions active. Mess Pork, $17 50@$17 75. Whisky, 97c.

ALBANY, Aug. 9.—Wheat in firm milling demand; sales of five cars of No. 2 Canada Treadwell at $1 85. Nothing doing in Rye; the market for New rules weak at 75c.; for Old at 80c. Oats firm; No. 2 Chicago at 42c.@43c.; No. 1 at 46c.@47c.; Western at 48c.@51c.; No. 1 White at 53c.; sale of one car No. 2 Chicago at 42c. No sales of Corn; prices nominally 56c.@58c.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 9.—Flour steady at $6 15@$6 25. Wheat firm at $1 25@$1 30. Corn steady at 45c.@47c. Rye steady at 68c.@70c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and nominal. Butter steady. Provisions quiet but firm. Pork—Jobbing sales at $16 75; generally held at $17. Lard firmer; Steam nominally 8c.; Kettle, 8½c. Bulk Meats quiet but firm; Shoulders, 8½c.; sales at 8⅝c., buyer August; Clear Rib Sides, 9½c.; Clear Sides, 9⅝c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c.@10⅝c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c. Whisky firm at 91c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 9.—Flour firm and scarce; Extra Spring at $5 50. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 1 at $1 31½; No. 2 at $1 24¾, cash; $1 19¾, August; $1 12¾, September. Oats in fair demand and firm; No. 2 at 28c. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed at 38¾c. Rye firm and scarce; No. 1 at 88c. Barley in fair demand and firm; No. 2 Spring, 80c. Lake Freight—Wheat to Buffalo, 5½c.; to Oswego, 10½c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—11,000 bbls. Flour, 91,000 bushels Wheat.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—Cattle receipts, 973; market moderately active; prices steady and unchanged; through Texans sold at $2 25@$3 30; Corn-fed do. at $3 40@$4 75; good to choice Natives at $5 35@$5 85. Shipments, 235 Hogs; Receipts, 4,200; market active; prices firm; sales at $4 25@4 75 for common to choice, heavy at $4 80@$4 90 for assorted lighter grades; shipments, 786.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Lake and Rail Imports for last twenty-four hours—32,404 bushels Wheat, 155,635 bushels Corn, 30,100 bushels Oats. Canal Shipments—46,313 bushels Wheat, 73,115 bushels Corn. Rail Exports—13,170 bushels Wheat, 42,479 bushels Corn, 28,700 bushels Oats. Canal Freights to New-York—Wheat, 10½c.; Corn, 9½c.; Oats, 6¼c. Market to-day very dull; nothing doing; prices nominally unchanged. Great race between flyers to-day has paralyzed trade.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 9.—Pork scarce at $17 50. Sugar in good demand; fair at 9⅛c.; good fair at 9½c. Coffee scarce at 19c.@20¾c. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—Sterling at 126⅛; sight on New-York, ⅛ premium. Gold, 115¼.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 9.—Wheat quiet and irregular; No. 1 Red at $1 42; No. 2 at $1 34@$1 35. Corn steady at 48c.@49c. Oats quiet; No. 1 State at 38c. Petroleum in fair demand and unchanged.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 9.—Flour steady; old Medium, $6@$7 50. Corn active and higher at 61c.@62c. Oats active and higher at 44c. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard dull and unchanged.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 9.—Cotton—Demand moderate; Middling, 18¾c.@18⅞c.; net receipts, 150 bales; gross, 485 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 295 bales; coastwise, 2,061 bales; sales, 600 bales; last evening, 300 bales; stock, 17,190 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 9.—Cotton firm; Texas Ordinary, 13c.; Good Ordinary, 15½c.@15¾c.; net receipts, 78 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,145 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 8,764 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 9.—Cotton dull and lower; Middling, 18c.; Ordinary, 13½c.@14c.; net receipts, 485 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 4,890 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 9.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 18½c.; net receipts, 143 bales; exports, coastwise, 333 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 9,627 bales.

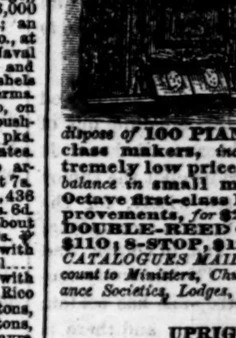
SAVANNAH, Aug. 9.—Cotton dull and easier; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 43 bales; sales, 5 bales; stock, 1,562 bales.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 9.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 18½c.; net receipts, 33 bales; exports, coastwise, 39 bales; sales, 40 bales; stock, 969 bales.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 9.—Cotton firm; Middling, 18½c.; receipts, 365 bales; shipments, 671 bales; stock, 7,111 bales.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS



are the **most beautiful** in **style and perfect in tone** ever made. *The* **CONCERTO STOP** *is the best* **ever placed in any Organ.** *It is produced by a third set of reeds* **peculiarly voiced,** *the* **EFFECT** *of which is* **MOST CHARMING** *and* **SOUL STIRRING,** *while its* **IMITATION** *of the* **HUMAN VOICE** *is* **SUPERB.** *Terms liberal.* **A GREAT OFFER.** HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, N. Y., will *dispose of* **100 PIANOS and ORGANS** *of first-class makers, including* **WATERS'**, *at extremely low prices for cash, or part cash, and balance in* **small monthly payments.** **New 7-Octave first-class PIANOS, all modern improvements,** *for* **$275** *cash. Organs* **$55, $75. DOUBLE-REED ORGANS, $100; 4-STOP, $110; 8-STOP, $125,** *upwards. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED for one stamp. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, Temperance Societies, Lodges, etc.* **AGENTS WANTED.**

UPRIGHT PIANOS.
A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT FOR SALE OR RENT, AT
OUVRIER & SONS, MANUFACTURERS,
No. 27 West 13th-st.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing-st., offer for sale two 12-stop pipe organs, pedal bass; one 8-stop do.; one two rows of keys, 20 stops; above warranted superior tone and finish; organs revoiced and tuned.

$125.—BEAUTIFUL IRON FRAME piano-forte, stool, &c.; modern improvements; fully guaranteed. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker-st., near Bowery.

J. P. HALE IS MAKING 10,000 PIANOS for the trade cheaper and better than small makers can buy the stock. 35th-st. and 10th-av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COUNTY COURT.—COUNTY OF KINGS.—SARAH T. CORTELYOU, Catharine L. Williamson, Sarah T. Bergen, Anna C. Onderdonk, and Nicholas Cooper, against WILLIAM W. WICKES, Jacob Pecare, Isaac Bernstein, and Louisa, his wife, Henry Goldsmith, and Pauline, his wife, Moritz Cohn, and Ernestine, his wife, Henry M. Silverman, and Ernestine, his wife, Michael McLaughlin, and ——, his wife, Selim Marks, and ——, his wife, Joel E. Goudamit, Antonie Gonzales, Felix Garcia, Charles A. Mushlit, William Ferris, Jacob Fuchs, John N. Heubner, Josiah T. Marean, John McElroy, Jacob Harris, Jeremiah Farhart, Elias P. Needham, Joseph Etzel, Albert Etzel, Peter Lydecker, Frederick Schmidt, Charles H. Ditson, Oliver Ditson, John C. Haynes, Moses Y. Ebbitt, Henry Oakley.—Suit No. 3.—Summons for relief.—To each of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served on you and this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Kings County Court House, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County of Kings, in the State of New York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 13 Willoughby-street, in said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 4, 1873.

A. & J. Z. LOTT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
jy21-1aw6wM* No. 13 Willoughby-street, Brooklyn.

COUNTY COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—SARAH T. CORTELYOU, Catharine L. Williamson, Sarah T. Bergen, Anna C. Onderdonk, and Nicholas Cooper, against WILLIAM W. WICKES, Jacob Pecare, Isaac Bernstein, and Louisa, his wife, Henry Goldsmith, and Pauline, his wife, Moritz Cohn, and Ernestine, his wife, Henry M. Silverman, and Ernestine, his wife, Michael McLaughlin, and ——, his wife, Selim Marks, and ——, his wife, Joel E. Goudamit, Antonie Gonzales, Felix Garcia, Charles A. Mushlit, William Ferris, Jacob Fuchs, John N. Heubner, Josiah T. Marean, John McElroy, Jacob Harris, Jeremiah Farhart, Elias P. Needham, Joseph Etzel, Albert Etzel, Peter Lydecker, Frederick Schmidt, Charles H. Ditson, Oliver Ditson, John C. Haynes, Moses Y. Ebbitt, Henry Oakley.—Suit No. 4.—Summons: For relief. To each of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served on you and this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Kings County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County of Kings, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 13 Willoughby-street, in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, June 4, 1873.

A. & J. Z. LOTT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
jy21-1aw6wM* No. 13 Willoughby-street, Brooklyn.

SUMMONS FOR RELIEF.—COMPLAINT Served.—Supreme Court, County of Albany.—LEVI MOORE, plaintiff, against REBECCA ALEXANDER, David Alexander, husband of Rebecca Alexander, George Canaday, Catherine Canaday, wife of George Canaday, Moritz Denkenspiel, Josephene F. Denkenspiel, wife of Moritz Denkenspiel, Valentine C. Shiel, Levi Case, Areli G. Hull, Emily C. Hull, wife of Areli G. Hull, John V. Mattison, Martha D. Burnett, and John Doe, Richard Roe, and others, defendants, unknown to the plaintiff, and who have an interest in or lien upon the mortgaged premises set forth in the complaint, and whose places of residence are unknown to plaintiff.—Amended summons.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby required to answer the amended complaint of the plaintiff herein, a copy of which is hereto annexed, and which complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Albany, on the 14th day of June, 1873, and to serve a copy of your answer on us at our office, No. 75 State-street, Albany, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

GREENE & DREYER, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 75 State-street, Albany, N. Y.
je14-1aw6wM

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY De FOREST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 158 South-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of June, 1873. PHILANDER HANFORD, Executor.
Weeks, Forster & De Forest, attorneys for executor, No. 58 Wall-street. au4-law6wM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA T. SCHIEFFELIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 15 East Twenty-sixth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, 1873.
jy28-1aw6mM* SAMUEL B. SCHIEFFELIN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERNST SIMON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 71 New-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of April, 1873. ABRAHAM SIMON, Executor.
ap7-1aw6mM*

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 11, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—FUN IN A FOG.—Characters by the Yokes Family.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MIMI—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Katharine Rogers, Miss Effie Germon.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10

The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2

The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra..3

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....3

The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to Montgomery at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Families or other subscribers leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address at $1 per month.*

The Buffalo *Commercial* says it suppressed a dispatch announcing the breaking out of cholera in this City, because it knew it would be compelled to contradict the rumor in its next issue. It acted wisely, for the dispatch was founded upon a sensational paragraph in the *World*, and, of course, had no foundation in fact. The mortuary records show that the Metropolis has seldom seen a more healthy Summer, and there is positive evidence that no case of cholera has occurred here. The Board of Health is working vigorously to abate nuisances, and with such success that there was a decrease of 149 in the deaths last week, as compared with the previous week. But these well-known facts do not save the City from being represented as a pest-house, dangerous to enter and fatal to remain in. Our merchants are doubtless sensible of the services which the *World* is rendering them, by doing what little it can to keep their customers at home, or induce them to go elsewhere to buy.

Lord DUFFERIN has created some excitement in Canada by his remark in a speech at Halifax that his only guide in his official relations to public men is the Parliament—to which he added, that he believes in Parliament, no matter which way it votes. This has been taken in some quarters to mean that he will not permit a prorogation of Parliament by the Ministers, in order to prevent or delay the investigation of the Pacific Railroad scandal. There is no doubt that if Parliament is allowed to continue in session, when it meets on Thursday, a determined attack will be made upon Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, and, with the Governor General in a position of perfect neutrality, it will be difficult for him to face the storm which his blundering in connection with this scandal has raised.

Tammany practices have traveled as far as Kentucky. Having failed to defeat Col. GOODLOE, the Republican candidate for Senator in the Lexington District, the Democrats have sought to attain that result by throwing out the returns of a precinct in Fayette County, on an alleged technical informality. We are not surprised that these Democrats use such means to get rid of Col. GOODLOE, since he has long been one of the most dangerous enemies Kentucky Bourbonism has ever had. It will be strange, however, if he submits to be thus robbed of the seat to which he has been fairly elected. He will doubtless appeal to the Senate, and if he does not succeed, he will at least have the satisfaction of compelling the Democrats of his State to go upon record as imitators of TWEED. It has been the boast of Kentucky Democracy that the seat of its power is in the confidence of the people, but it appears that it does not disdain the help of dishonest poll clerks.

An idea of the rapidity with which the overflow from New-York is building up the adjacent country, can be gained from the great success which attends the auction sales of suburban real estate. Last week 226 lots were sold at Yonkers, and 200 at Long Branch. Many of these doubtless went into the hands of speculators, but most of them were secured by persons who intend to build and live upon them. This is especially true of the lots at Yonkers. This town has grown with surprising rapidity during the past few years, nor have the surrounding portions of Westchester County been much behind it. The exodus of the middle class from the City is plainly increasing from year to year, and we can retain none of this valuable part of the population unless we speedily secure rapid transit within the City. We have a large area yet unoccupied within the City, but it is inaccessible, and can only be made available for an increase and cheapening of dwellings by cheap City transit. There is something more than convenience in rapid transit; it is an absolute necessity, and without it the prosperity of the City will be greatly diminished.

The new book by Mr. MOTLEY which is announced by Mr. MURRAY, and which we do not see among the notices of our own publishers—although we may have overlooked it—is entitled *Life and Death of John of Barneveld, including the History of the Primary Causes and Movements of the Thirty Years' War.* A quotation from Mr. MOTLEY'S *United Netherlands* defines the scope of the work: "There was at this moment (1585) one Netherlander, the chief of the mission to Queen ELIZABETH, already the foremost statesman of his country, whose name will not soon be effaced from the records of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. That man was JOHN of Olden Barneveld." That Mr. MOTLEY should have the courage to go on publishing after his "obituary" has been printed in the *Tribune*, and he is comfortably disposed of as a dead man, proves, in the language of one of his biographers, that he possesses "the capacities of a man."

A vast improvement has taken place in the condition of affairs at Clinton Prison since it passed into Republican control. Under the system of rational treatment which has been adopted, it has been necessary during the last seven months to punish only fifty-six convicts, and there have been but two cases of insubordination that were at all serious. Under the system of brute force formerly in vogue, there were numerous deadly assaults by convicts upon keepers and each other, there were many escapes, and during one year six convicts were removed to State asylums, because they had become hopelessly insane, and thus made a permanent burden upon the public. None of these bad results have attended the present administration, and the fact is ample proof of the wisdom of the policy which has been adopted in the management of the prison. While it continues to work as satisfactorily as it does now, the sneers that Clinton, like Sing Sing, has been turned into a Sunday-school will not receive much consideration.

It is to be hoped that the investigation into the *Wawasset* disaster, by the Treasury Department, will be thorough. In addition to the facts to which we have called attention, it now appears that the certificate of the steamer allowed her to carry only fifty passengers, and there is reason to believe that there were at least 130 on board at the time she was burned. As she was then on a regular trip, the law had been plainly violated in carrying this excess, to which, in great part, the large loss of life was due. This criminal overcrowding of the steamer may not have been the fault of the Captain, but whoever is responsible for it should be punished. It is becoming painfully apparent that the managers of steamers cannot be trusted to obey the laws enacted for the safety of passengers, and they should be subjected to a rigid official inspection on leaving port on every trip, to make sure that they are properly supplied with boats and life-preservers, and have no more than their proper number of passengers.

The subscribers to our children's picnic fund would have been delighted could they have seen the 1,700 poor boys who were taken on the excursion last Saturday. Some of the little urchins had scarcely a rag to cover them, and without exception they were all drawn from the very poorest ranks of the community. They received practical proof that they are cared for by those who are better off for what they call "stamps" than they are themselves. That so large a number of wild, unruly boys should have been taken out for a long day's holiday, and brought home without a single accident, reflects great credit—we trust we may be permitted to say it—on Mr. WILLIAMS, of our staff, who has the management of these excursions. We are also indebted to the officials of the Children's Aid Society, to the police, and to the ladies and gentlemen who kindly volunteered their help.

THE STATE OF PARTIES.

There are doubtless some of our readers who are not in the habit of following the course of politics with very close attention, especially at seasons like the present, when no question of absorbing interest is before the country. To such persons the discussions now going on in some of the papers must appear almost inexplicable. In the midst of Summer, and soon after a Presidential election, some foolish persons seem to fancy that it is possible to get the public mind excited over the question, "Who shall be elected President in 1876?" It is necessary for their purpose to compare the plainest and most unassuming man in the country with CÆSAR. The intense and hopeless ignorance which has been shown in the treatment of this absurd theme is worthy of the "intellectual department" of a journal which derives a considerable share of its profits from the trade of publishing obscene advertisements. We have been told in the organ of the slums that the President can, if he please, make himself all-powerful, and completely suppress the co-ordinate branches of the Government. This may be the view of the "European" element of the "intellectual department;" but it is not quite borne out by facts. ANDREW JOHNSON did not seem to be capable of exercising any alarming authority when once he had placed Congress in an attitude of permanent opposition to him. The truth is that many persons then understood for the first time how powerless the Executive would be when it was placed in permanent conflict with the Legislative. The President could neither remove nor appoint an officer; he could not suggest or alter a given line of policy; he could not resist the passage of an Act, for it was instantly passed over his veto. The Legislative branch of the Government might possibly become omnipotent, for there is no check upon it except such as the balance of parties, and the tardy action of the Supreme Court, may impose. But that branch of the Government which is intrinsically the weakest is undoubtedly the Executive.

All this, of course, cannot be known to such writers as are employed by the *Herald*—persons who are apparently as destitute of information on all conceivable subjects as they are of the rudiments of the English language. A contemporary insinuates that they are caught by the lasso at Castle Garden, and in a somewhat exaggerated form the statement doubtless conveys the truth. The writers when caught are naturally more at home in dealing with African than with American politics, for mistakes on the one subject are not so easily detected as on the other. There must be something to talk about—and since the *Herald* cannot very well talk about obscene advertisements, with which its columns are stuffed, it tries with consummate stupidity to get up an excitement in 1873 about the Presidential election of 1876. It does not in the least see that people have had enough of Presidential elections for at least a year or two to come. It argues that the President ought really to express his opinion on the subject. If Gen. GRANT were to be bound to reply to the *Herald* every time it wished to advertise itself, the office of President would be scarcely honorable enough to offer to one of the "intellectual department (half European")" of that indecent journal.

The truth is, however, that this idle nonsense indicates something of more importance than the fatuity of a newspaper. It is one of the numerous proofs, to be seen on all sides, of the wretched state of destitution into which the Democratic Party has sunk. The journal referred to is its old ally—it tried to help it at the beginning of the war; it endeavored to shield it all through the Tammany fight. It is now merely the mouthpiece of one of the Tammany leaders. As such it is trying to see whether "a cry" cannot be raised in time for the Fall elections. The Democratic Party has absolutely nothing to offer the people of its own. It can contribute no ideas to the politics of the day except the old one—abolish the "black element." Even Free Trade it dare not touch. It is, therefore, obliged to content itself with asking what might happen if a series of events took place which are as improbable as the sudden arrival of the millennium. The shrewdest politicians in the country cannot form the least idea now who will be elected President in 1876. No combinations that could be formed now would be of the slightest weight or service then. The unforeseen always happens in politics—and the Presidential election of 1876 will probably turn upon some issue of which no man living has now the slightest suspicion or conception. Put in motion what machinery we will at this moment, it cannot possibly have the least effect in 1876. It is a subject not worth talking about, and we refer to it now for the first and last time—and now only for the purpose of showing how absolutely beggared the Democratic Party must be for ideas when it is obliged to set its skirmishers to work to raise an agitation over an event which is three years and a half distant, and which no human being can pretend to foresee or control. We might as well waste our time in considering whether we shall, any of us, have a headache four years hence, or what sort of weather it will be, or what we shall be eating for dinner.

The abject condition of the Democratic Party is not a subject for unmixed congratulation. On many accounts it is desirable that it should have much greater weight in the country than it now possesses, or seems likely to acquire. The more nearly the balance of parties is maintained, the better is it for a country which lives under a constitutional form of government. Even well-intentioned leaders need the constant operation of that check which can alone be offered by a powerful opposition. Otherwise they may become careless, and at times forget the paramount duty which they owe to the country. The opposition is at present utterly disorganized. There are the Democrats, who cannot agree about anything. There are the "Liberals," who have not anything to agree about. The opportunity is a great one for the Republicans, and we hope they will know how to turn it to good account.

MORTGAGING THE FUTURE.

If North Carolina has struck from her Constitution the clause which renders the payment of her debt imperative, she has aimed a blow at public confidence, even if repudiation is not intended. Such a course, taken in connection with similar attempts in other Southern States, and vexatious litigations by which sundry counties and townships in various sections of the country seek to avoid their obligations, testifies to a certain uneasiness in poor and debt-ridden communities which have enjoyed the benefits of borrowed money, but feel too poor to pay it. This state of feeling, it should be insisted upon, is a warning not to continue mortgaging the future, and recalls the safest rule for communities as well as individuals—"pay as you go." Personal economy cannot be too frequently insisted upon, but corporate thrift is almost as necessary.

It is almost bewildering to see how far the process of discounting the future has been carried in certain localities. While the General Government has been reducing the public burdens, and many of the States have followed the good example—New-Jersey, for instance, which has now sufficient assets to wipe off her whole war debt, whenever her creditors want their money—cities, counties, and townships in all sections of the country, and for all sorts of reasons, have reversed this policy. Of course, during the war, when large sums had to be raised for bounties, it was quite impossible for these organizations to secure the money which was needed by direct taxation, and loans were necessities. But when peace and prosperity returned, it was the part of simple prudence to take advantage of the flood of currency to institute a sinking fund to meet these debts, and this was done in many localities, greatly to their interest.

But the ease with which money was raised for patriotic purposes seemed to dazzle many communities with the vision of unlimited improvements at the simple cost of the paper upon which the bonds were written. If a court-house was to be built, a bridge erected, water-works and pavements constructed, schools, hospitals or other public buildings provided for, the inexhaustible fountain of public credit was set running. Nothing was so easy as to issue bonds, and when exhorted to prudence, the plausible answer was always ready to the effect that these improvements were principally for the benefit of posterity, and posterity ought help to pay for them. One county in Kansas is said to have carried this credit business so far as actually to have issued "Expense Bonds" which were simply in lieu of taxation, and issued to defray the ordinary annual expenses. This was certainly looking to posterity with unlimited confidence.

The flimsiness of this "posterity" plea becomes apparent when we reflect that many of these improvements are little more than temporary in their character, will not outlast the present generation, or, if they do, will be practically useless to our successors by reason of the expense involved in modifying or repairing them. There are exceptions to this rule, but they are comparatively few. The result of this practice has been that many improvements have been entered upon prematurely, or at too great a cost. The school-house, bridge, court-house, have been built very much more expensively than they would have been had the tax-payers been compelled to pay the bills at the year's end, and a poorer and less thoroughly built article has been obtained for the same money. Of course, the discount upon the bonds has amounted to a considerable sum, which is virtually adding so much to the expense of the improvement. In cases where sinking funds are instituted to meet these obligations, the evils, so far as the future are concerned, are of course less, and there are many instances where an indebtedness, placed upon this basis, is expedient; but before throwing the entire burden upon the future, we must remember that the future will have its own wants to provide for in its changed condition. The principal inducement for these expenditures has been the speedy growth of the town or county that indulges in them; but experience proves that, unless exceptionally situated, high taxation has driven away more people from a community than premature improvements have attracted to it. Taxes, especially those of a local character, are now materially enhancing the cost of living, and a tax-ridden community is, therefore, shunned.

We have purposely avoided reference to town or county bonds issued for railway purposes, because, on the whole, the communities through which these highways pass have been more benefited than injured by the loans, or more frequently gifts, which they have made to these corporations, to secure a market for local produce. But even many of these loans have been made improvidently, and have ended in high taxation without corresponding advantages. However, there is no reason for discouragement or evasion of responsibility, since the natural growth of the country will soon adapt their present burdens to the shoulders of any communities that have been imprudent in the contraction of debts, but let them stop where they are.

SCHOOL HOLIDAYS.

One exceedingly important topic connected with the subject of education is that of school vacations. The question how many days in the year it is best for pupils to be free from their studies, and how those days are to be apportioned among the different seasons, is one which admits of a good deal of discussion, and in regard to which the opinions of teachers and the public are by no means fully settled. The tendency has, of late years, been toward a great increase in the length of vacations; but this drift of affairs has not been without considerable misgivings among large numbers of persons. A part of this doubt is unquestionably the result of the feeling, manifested by some people advanced in life, which regards the way in which they themselves were trained as the exact standard by which children should be brought up now; but by no means all of it springs from this source. The holidays of schools, especially in large cities, are becoming very long; and many persons who have no undue prejudice against modern changes are beginning to ask how many school days will, after a while, be left in the year if the length of the vacations goes on increasing.

Sitting over a school-desk three or four hours a day, reciting or hearing others recite a couple of hours more, and, in addition to all this, studying long lessons at home, is not a course of operations which is always entirely happy in its hygienic influences. The wear and tear of such confinement and mental labor is often very perceptible, even in children of strong constitution, and far more than perceptible in those whose health is feeble. Even with the long vacations which are now common, this strain upon the physical system is, in multitudes of cases, productive of serious and permanent injury. But here comes in a very important question. Are long vacations really the most effective antidote for the evil? It is not a self-evident proposition that an entire absence of occupation for two or three months in the warm weather, besides about a couple of weeks in the Winter and a week or so in the Spring, is exactly what is needed, or at any rate all that is needed. Experience certainly does not show that it is. In spite of the increasing length of vacations, the evil does not seem to be at all diminishing.

For an individual systematically to pursue a course detrimental to health, expecting, when the effects become visible, to use remedies to counteract them, is not usually conducive to the permanent welfare of the physical constitution. This is assuredly quite as true of children as of grown people, and to nothing is it more applicable than to overtasking the nervous system by confinement and study. If, indeed, children must be thus overworked, not only are the present vacations none too long, but three or four additional ones, of a month or six weeks each, might be beneficial. But what boys and girls now need is not so much an increase of holidays as less of the kind of exhaustion that requires holidays. Especially is this the case in regard to those who are very young. For a child under ten years old, three hours a day is quite enough to spend in school and over books, but multitudes of such children are regularly five or six hours in school, and have hard lessons to learn at home besides. No wonder neuralgia is becoming so common. Older pupils could, of course, bear more study and confinement than little children, but even in regard to them, a material reduction of lessons and school hours would be the means of preventing much ill-health, and, in all probability, of prolonging many lives.

We do not wish to be understood as opposing long Summer vacations. We do not know that those of any of our educational institutions are too long, even for pupils who are not overtasked during the school term. We speak here, by the way, only of the vacation assigned by the teacher, and say nothing about cases where parents lengthen it several weeks at each end. But there is one fact to which attention cannot be too strongly called. It is that a vacation may be so spent as to do the health more harm than good. People who stay with their children at large hotels a couple of months or more in the Summer, allow them to eat everything they please, and let them sit up two or three hours every night after they ought to be in bed, are not apt to see any very surprising benefits resulting from such a process. Parents who take their children to such places because they themselves or their grown-up sons and daughters cannot bear the loneliness of more quiet resorts, ought certainly not to be disappointed if they find the advantages they anticipated for them from the long Summer vacation in a great measure, if not entirely, neutralized.

PROF. WISE'S AIR-VOYAGE.

As the day approaches for Prof. WISE to make his promised balloon ascent for a Transatlantic trip, the probabilities of success or failure are more and more critically considered. A measure of compassion also, we venture to add, is felt for the enterprising aeronaut, in apprehension not only of the failure of the attempt, but of the loss of the life of a man whose daring and spirit of self-sacrifice seem worthy of a better end than may await him. As no less than two balloonists, within the last four months, have perished by the failure of their projects during their ascents, it is not without some emotion of sadness that we contemplate the elaborate preparations made for this most precarious of all such undertakings.

What are the grounds on which Prof. WISE bases his hopes of success? His professed ability and skill to regulate the alternate ascent and descent of his balloon, which are necessary to keep his air-ship in the asserted current of air, neither sinking nor rising into adverse or cross winds—all this, though proved possible, is not to the point, and need not be considered for a moment, unless it can be established that there is during any season of the year, or say for one month at a time, a persistent current at a given distance from the earth. Not to emphasize the possibility of encountering cross or head winds, and local storms, which may take the balloon hundreds of miles westwardly or southwardly from her course, and baffle all the calculations of the aeronaut—and passing by the effects on the gas-chambers of a racking tempest, with the resulting loss of gas by percolation—it ought not to be forgotten that there is an absolute want of evidence of the existence of such an air-current as that on which Prof. WISE bases his hopes.

The chief observations bearing on this subject were made on the heights of Teneriffe, in the Canary Islands, by her Majesty's Astronomer Royal for Scotland, in the year 1858; and he found such a wind blowing there for forty-two consecutive days, when his observations ceased. During this time slight variations in the course or actual blowing of the wind occurred. But the wind observed on Teneriffe in 1858 was doubtless produced by the heated area of Northern Africa and the consequent indraught. If the observer in such a case should go 200 miles further south on the African coast, he would arrive at the "Cancer calms," a tranquil and almost motionless atmosphere. Three hundred miles nearer to the equator he would find the steady north-east trades, blowing in a direction exactly opposite to that of the wind passing over Teneriffe. Travelers on Teneriffe itself have observed a cold polar current of air, blowing under the westerly current toward the equator, and just as well defined a wind as that passing to the east. The argument of Prof. WISE as to the existence of this upper current of air, drawn from the fact that he once went in a balloon from St. Louis, 1,500 miles in a north-eastward direction to Jefferson County, New-York, seems to us inconclusive to the last degree. To perceive its weakness, it need only be reflected that on at least seventy-five days in the year, any balloonist ascending in New-York may go with equal directness to Missouri. The "weather probabilities" issued from the Signal Department in Washington, say for the past month, will show an almost daily fluctuation in the course of the winds, over the area traversed by WISE and LA MOUNTAIN in their air-voyage from St. Louis to New-York; and if the aeronauts had ascended in their balloon the next day after descending in New-York State, it is just as likely that they would have been carried irresistibly toward St. Louis as toward the Atlantic Ocean.

One or two more facts in regard to the wind, said at a certain height to blow eastwardly. According to the calculations of the German physicist MAHLMAN, at the mean latitude of the temperate zone in both continents, the west wind was observed to blow 171 non-consecutive days out of the 1,000 during which he continued his observations. He could not predict two days ahead what the direction of the wind would be, the west wind dividing the 1,000 days with six or seven other winds. According to the observations of PLACIDUS HEINRICH, made at Ratisbon, in Bavaria, in May, June, and July, 1791, it was found that throughout those months at various times, as many as seven, and in some cases eight, different currents of air were simultaneously moving at different altitudes, in altogether diverse directions. Now Ratisbon is about the line of latitude at which Prof. WISE wishes to cross the Atlantic. Whether he can wisely anticipate meeting a persistent current of air all the way from the American to the European coast, the scientific men of the country will have no difficulty in determining. Even common sense, when informed of the plain facts of the case, will be at no loss to perceive the seemingly insuperable obstacles which beset the path of the aeronaut.

To speak of the impracticability as it was once deemed, of ocean navigation by steam, and of the ocean telegraph, and to argue that the air-voyage to Europe may be achieved, as were these enterprises, in spite of the attendant difficulties, is really to say nothing to the purpose. For the reason that in this balloon attempt, as was not the case in the others, the projector is at the mere mercy of the only element concerned, and that is the proverbially fickle wind. To control the movement of the balloon up or down, is practically of no avail, where serious adverse winds are encountered. Unless there is found the disputed steady wind from America to Western Europe, of which evidence has not appeared, the aeronaut who leaves our shores may as easily descend on this continent as on any other, or be as likely to come down in the ocean as anywhere on the land.

RECKLESS RAILROAD MANAGEMENT.

The Brooklyn, Bath and Coney Island Railroad, it is safe to say, is used during the Summer months by excursionists to a greater extent than any other short line within the reach of a certain class of New-Yorkers. It would be equally safe to say that there is scarcely any line, short or long, in the country, that is managed with such indifference to the safety and comfort of passengers. This is rather a sweeping statement, we know, but its correctness can be vouched for by thousands of witnesses. First of all there is no one who takes the trouble to superintend the seating of passengers in the cars, either at Brooklyn, Bath, or Coney Island. Once the tickets have been bought and paid for, scrambles for places are permitted that defy description. Women, and children, of course, stand no chance under such circumstances. Indeed it very often happens that in their feeble efforts to get upon the steps of the cars, they are thrown down and trampled upon by roughs. The smokers, too, as if by some secret understanding, wedge themselves tightly in the forward part of each car, and immediately set to work to disgust at least a third of those behind them. The trains are drawn up-hill to a point known as the City Line, by what are known as "dummy" engines, although we are sure that a person within ear-shot of one of them would find it noisy enough. A fair rate of speed is maintained until the elbow of Green-Wood Cemetery, below Pope's Park, is reached. Then it gradually slackens; the "dummies" give a few spasmodic groans, and stop altogether. The engineers, conductors, and brakemen, by their apparent amazement at the incapacity of the engines, would lead a stranger to suppose that the experience was new to them, and certainly no one who had not seen their acting before would suspect that these stops are of daily occurrence. The surprise over, the brakes are taken off and the trains put back to the depot, where fresh "dummies" are procured with precisely the same effect.

A few days ago two "dummies" were broken down in an attempt to pull an excursion train up the hill referred to. A start was made at 1 o'clock. An hour was lost in efforts to pass "The Hunters' Home." Finally, the conductor was honest enough to declare it impossible to gain the summit of the hill, and, for the second time, backed his train to the depot, where at least a hundred extra passengers got on while it lay waiting for an engine. The company's best "dummy," as the brakeman confidently announced, went at last to the rescue, and, after a great deal of tugging and hauling, did succeed in getting the train as far as a piece of level ground, which, doubtless, for lack of a better name, is called "Weir's Hill." There the poor "dummy" gave a snort that well-nigh scared the women and children out of their wits, and broke down, as the others had done earlier in the day. Fearing that serious consequences might ensue if he delayed a moment, the engineer raked out the fire upon the track. The first car of the train having been stupidly shoved upon the blazing coals, would have taken fire but for the presence of a few farm laborers, who were intelligent enough to realize the danger, and prompt enough to meet it by carrying water from a pump. Another hour was wasted at Weir's Hill, very much to the annoyance of a farmer, whose tomato-field was made to supply a lunch for the hungry roughs on board the train. To cut the story short, the passengers arrived at length at their destination, having consumed three hours and a half in making a journey that, under ordinarily good management, could have been accomplished in from thirty to forty minutes.

The return trip was still more unfortunate for the excursionists. In order to prevent the horse-car company from benefiting because of the break-down of the engines, empty cars in abundance were placed by the platforms at the railroad stations, and when crowded almost to suffocation were drawn to a point of the road that lies through a dense wood, and there left in total darkness until it suited the convenience of the Superintendent to send for them. In this way nearly four hours were passed, the passengers arriving at Green-Wood at 11:30 o'clock, completely worn out by the mishaps of the day.

That a terrible accident has not occurred on this road before now is due entirely to chance. It was really a matter of surprise to those who witnessed the work of the "dummies," as related, on Green-Wood Hill, that none of them exploded. Surely it ought not to be necessary for any engineer of common sense to go on making experiments with his engine from day to day for years, in order to be able to decide how many car-loads of passengers it can draw up hill. Yet this is precisely what the engineers of the Brooklyn, Bath and Coney Island Railroad are allowed to do, much to the public discomfort. If the directors of this company are wise they will lose no time in having the abuses we have taken the trouble to enumerate corrected. The excuse that theirs is only a "Summer road" is not sufficient to justify them in treating passengers as if they were so many hogs, and this they will find out to their sorrow some day if they do not speedily reform their system of management.

THE MANHATTAN MARKET.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your editorial article on "Public Markets," in yesterday's TIMES, you do the stockholders and the tenants of this company a very serious wrong. You have evidently been misinformed by parties antagonistic to the "Manhattan Market." This market is not a "failure," but on the contrary has been a great success so far as we have yet attempted, namely, for the retail trade. We have not yet been ready for the "wholesale trade," which requires proper pier facilities as well as a building to transact the business. Our pier at Thirty-fifth-street has only just been completed; we will be ready in September or October to start the "wholesale department" on an extensive scale, and we believe the "Manhattan Market" will yet solve the market question for this City. Already we have many applications from the country to receive consignments from people who desire to ship to a responsible concern.

As to the retention of the down-town markets, as well as the course of trade, the public are as well able to decide for themselves as I am to combat your arguments. We are well satisfied this market is what New-York needs and that it is in the right place, and the future will show that we are correct.

Yours respectfully,
J. EUGENE FLANDIN,
Secretary Manhattan Market Company.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 9, 1873.

A LOUISVILLE LAWYER'S GRASP.

How a Louisville attorney gets his fees from prisoners is illustrated by this story from the *Commercial* of that city: "A man named Watson, alias Mike Hannon, was arrested on Wednesday last upon the charge of being a suspected felon. He was presented to the City Court yesterday morning, and, after hearing the evidence and listening to the eloquently-expressed opinions of the attorneys for the defense and prosecution, the Judge required the prisoner to give a bond for one year in the sum of $1,000, which was suspended that he might leave the city. This, we believe, was mere formality, and no case was made out against the man at all. An attorney was employed by Watson or Hannon, to defend him. Prisoners are always searched before they are locked up, and Hannon was found to be possessed of about $150 in cash. The attorney got an order from his client for his fee, which was a cool $50, and presented it to the police clerk, and it was cashed in advance of the trial. The man had employed another attorney to defend him, about one year ago, in a little case before the City Court, and he alleges the contract was for $10. The attorney hearing of the new distress of his former client and also of the funds, took out an attachment for $60, but when the process was served upon the police clerk, the face of it called for $108, twelve of which were for probable costs, and there was not enough of the man's 'pile' left to pay the express wagon to haul his baggage home, which the arresting officers had carted to the City Hall Station-house, under the refuted idea that their contents had been stolen. The wonder is that some one did not levy on the baggage and utterly bankrupt the man."

THE RUSSIAN MENNONITES.

HARVEY COUNTY, KANSAS, SELECTED FOR THE LOCATION OF THEIR COLONY.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Aug. 10.—The delegation of Russian Quakers (Mennonites) who have been searching for a location for a large colony of their people who are coming to America, returned here yesterday from an extended tour through the West and South. They have determined upon locating in Harvey County, in this State, and will return to Russia at once. The colony they represent is a large, intelligent, and wealthy one.

The following brief history of the Mennonites is taken from the *New American Encyclopedia*. It will be found interesting in view of the important emigration movement of that peculiar sect:

"The Mennonites are a denomination of Baptists, the followers of one Menno Simonis, who first organized the different sects of the same faith into a single society in Holland. It is generally believed that they have an original generic in common with all other Dutch Baptists, from the Waldenses. The denomination first found a protector in William of Orange. During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, in Holland, they had considerable accessions to their body by immigration from Switzerland and Germany; so that, about 1750, they numbered near 160,000. In 1735 they established a theological university at Haarlem, which in a great measure had a tendency to remove the salient barriers between them and other Protestants. In 1850, they gave out their strength in Holland at 197 congregations and 140 ministers, among whom were such lights as Drs. Van Gilse and Hoeksira, who take rank among the most learned theological authors in Holland. During the seventeenth century they were very numerous in Germany, and in Moravia alone amounted to 70,000; but since that time they have met with much persecution, and in some instances have been entirely excluded from the franchises of citizenship; and not until the revolution of 1848 were they granted full civil rights, at which time one of their number—H. Van Beckeroth—was called to administer the finances of the German Empire. Their condition in Germany has never been satisfactory, and in 1858 Hanover went so far as to exclude a Mennonite from its Chamber of Representatives.

About the close of the last century, the German Mennonites established a colony in the south of Russia, where several thousand of them found a quiet retreat, and their number was rapidly increased by immigration from Germany. They obtained a charter from the Emperor Paul, granting them freedom from military service forever. The Mennonites established colonies in the United States as early as 1683, and about Germantown, in Pennsylvania, in 1708, they had erected public-meeting and school houses, and in 1728 they published, in Philadelphia, their Dutch 'Confession of Faith,' as a means of protection against misrepresentations. They have since spread over several of the surrounding States, and are found in considerable force in Maryland, New-York, Ohio, and Canada, and in 1859 amounted in the United States to 128,000.

The Mennonites are not a harmonious people, and many of their troubles have origin in their own internal dissensions, and they are far from being united to this day. There is in the United States a Reformed Mennonite and a Hooker Mennonite Society, differing in some respects from the ancient sect.

In doctrine and usage they have customs in common with other Baptist churches, but they are utterly averse to war, to oaths, and to capital punishment, all of which they regard as inconsistent with Christianity. They also differ with other Baptists in the mode of baptism, as they baptize by sprinkling, not by immersion. They observe the ordinance of feet washing, and do not allow their members to marry outside of the church."

The rights of the colony in Russia under their charter from the Emperor Paul being threatened, or perhaps taken away, the Russian Mennonites have to look out for a new home, and it is these that are now about to settle in Kansas. This colony in 1859 was set down by the Mennonites themselves at 98,770, and does not now probably amount to more than 33,000 in the aggregate.

HISTORY OF A MONUMENT.

It is announced on positive authority, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that the Crown Prince of Germany, now about to visit and inspect officially the South German contingents and fortresses, will be at Berlin on the 2d of September to preside at the ceremony of unveiling the Column of Victory on the Königsplatz. This monument has had a more checkered history than perhaps ever befell any similar memorial. Its foundation stone was laid on the 18th of April, 1865, the first anniversary of the storming of Düppel, at a time when the Austrian and Prussian forces still formed joint contingents of the army whose exploits were to be commemorated. But the work itself had hardly been begun when there came the political crisis of 1866, and the original design was soon afterward added to in order to introduce trophies of the newer successes of Prussia over Austria and the minor States. Fortunately, perhaps, as it turned out, the monument was still incomplete when the yet greater war of 1870 broke out, and the forces overthrown by Russia four years before fought gloriously—that of Austria excepted—under the leadership of Prussians in France. The day of the surrender at Sedan has therefore now been fixed on as the most appropriate one for declaring the work to be finished. But the former circumstances being already represented in the course of the work, it is necessary still to make the ceremony a strictly Prussian one, although the day selected is naturally regarded as one of triumph for the whole Empire. The column adds another prominent feature to those which at every turn remind the visitor at Berlin that the capital he is in is even more that of a nation owing its greatness to the sword that ever was Paris in the most military days of the first or second Empire.

TRAGIC END OF A WEDDING.

A sad and lamentable incident of a wedding in Louisville, Ky., one day last week, is thus imperfectly described by the *Courier-Journal*: "On Monday night last Mr. William Horan was married to Miss Fanny Akers, at the residence of her father, Mr. Abraham Akers. Among the invited guests was Mr. John Horan, a brother of the groom, and it seems that on some account he was an unwelcome visitor. On this point two versions are given. On the one hand it is said that the brothers were rivals for the affections of the young lady, and that John Horan attended his brother's wedding with malicious intent. Another statement is that the brothers are Catholics, and the young lady being Protestant the marriage was bitterly opposed by Horan's people. The bride was aware of this antagonism between the families, and the presence of the brother was on this account offensive to her. While the wedding party was in the midst of the festivities of the occasion, a difficulty arose between the brothers, and they left the house together and passed out of the front gate to the sidewalk. Here some angry words passed between them, and a fight ensued. During the struggle the groom drew a knife and plunged the blade into his brother's side, then, withdrawing the weapon he made another thrust, striking his ear and almost entirely severing it from the face. The wounded brother broke away and ran up Walnut-street to Fifteenth, where he turned and went out toward Chestnut. Whether or not the man was dangerously wounded could not be ascertained.

THE INDIANS OF CANADA.

The report from the Canadian Indian Department for last year, has been published, and referring to it, the Toronto *Globe* says: "The Indians in Ontario and Quebec are acknowledged to be, in every respect, in a far superior condition to those in the other Provinces, and efforts are being made to give to all the same liberal and considerate treatment that has been so successful in Old Canada. In 1872, the number of scholars attending Indian schools in these two Provinces was 2,961, an increase of 636 over the number in 1869. In the same Provinces the Indian population is increasing, but not in the others. The terms of treaty engagements have, as formerly, been rigidly observed; and upon the whole, it is pleasing to notice that the progress of many of the Indians in both religious and secular knowledge and general civilization is steady, and in some cases rapid."

A QUEER FISH.

Mr. Sutherland, of Liberty-street, recently discovered another strange fish. He sent it to Cambridge Museum, and Prof. Agassiz's assistant decides that the fish is the silvery corvina (*corvina argyroleucus*) of De Kay, or silvery perch (*bodianus argyroleucus*) of Mitchell. It is a native of the Caribbean Sea, and extends its northern range to the coast of New-York. In Cuvier's natural history of fishes it is called *le corb blanc d'argent*.

Mr. Sutherland has two other remarkable fish on exhibition, which he is supposed to have caught in a rain-tank on the top of his house.

ALONG THE JUNIATA.

HARRISBURG AND ITS SURROUNDINGS—THE VIEW FROM THE STATE CAPITOL.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LOCHIEL HOTEL, HARRISBURG, }
Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1873. }

It is not surprising that among the many out-of-the-way places which are now being opened up by new railroads some should be found of very great natural beauty. But there is a fashion current among railway men, and also among those newspapers which depend directly for their existence upon them, of dubbing the new discoveries "the Switzerland of America. This expression has been used not only of these Western scenes, where, perhaps, it is fitting, but also of Mauch Chunk, of Harper's Ferry, and of the really fine scenery upon the Susquehanna and the Juniata. As there are not a few Americans who have visited the Swiss Alps and have not seen these places of their own country, and who still would be charmed to read about them, it seems ridiculous to apply a term which to those who know Switzerland will convey impressions very far from true. The scenery of America has its own innate charms, which are fast being recognized all the more that they have created a native school of landscape painting second to none. Let who will contrast them with the scenery of Europe, but let him not compare them or think to enhance their beauties by dubbing them with the titles of famous European resorts. It is not by calling a rose a gladiolus that we can give it the gorgeous coloring of the latter, nor can we, by calling a gladiolus a rose, supply the exquisite fragrance and the indescribable beauty of the opening petals, which made Shelley compare it to a "nymph for the bath undressed." Even so shall the glories of the Juniata and the Susquehanna and the Wyoming Valley be sung, although they are not, and never can be, compared with the rapid Rhine, the Lake of Geneva, Montanvert, Righi, Mont Blanc, and the Mer de Glace.

For the New-Yorker who desires to trace the course of these famous rivers, whose unquiet breasts have never been vexed by navigation, the best route is through the Central Railroad of New-Jersey to Harrisburg. Here the Susquehanna, swollen by her union with the Juniata, some fifteen miles above, and elate by her contests with the Blue Mountains, through which she has just emerged, expands so rapidly as to be a mile and a quarter in breadth. The town is built north and south, parallel with the river, being hemmed in to the eastward by a valley traversed by two railways and a canal. On the opposite hills there are a few villas, and some houses occupied by poor people, mostly laborers in the various industries of the town. These are very conspicuous to the traveler in the railway-car coming toward the city, especially one villa, the property of Mr. John Brant, who, suspecting with great accuracy that the people of Harrisburg thought him eccentric, built one of the most extraordinary villas ever seen. It stands in a large lot on the brow of the hill, fenced in with palings painted a glaring white. The villa has a Gothic front with three enormous gables over the third-story windows, the peaks of these being surmounted by huge minarets. On the right hand end is a tower of Italian, or rather Palladian, construction, also surmounted with a minaret. Standing at equal distances on either side are the stables and a pavilion Summer house, the former being exactly like a three-story elevator, and the latter resembling the Moorish pavilions familiar to the theatre-goer in the exciting drama of "Timour the Tartar," but never seen anywhere else. These beautiful structures are painted various shades of yellow, the tower being an intense orange chrome, and the stables a pale greenish yellow of an indescribably forlorn hue. There are various rumors current concerning Mr. Brant's intentions. One is that he owed the citizens a grudge and determined to spoil the entrance to the city. Another that he had been worsted in some legal difficulty with the religious institution to whom he sold his former villa, built of white marble on the plan of the Erectheum, and erected this frog-like villa to make the inmates leave; a third that he is afflicted with partial color blindness and thinks the effect grand. But the fourth, the most probable, is that he was annoyed by the strictures made on Brant's Hall, a building of his next to the Town Hall with the staircases exposed, and was determined to show that he did not care a cent for any man's criticism. This unfortunate villa is the sore spot of the Harrisburgers. It is the fly in the ointment, the bitter drop in the cup. Their city is singularly beautiful, and they are very proud of showing it to strangers. A friend whom I found there said to me: "Do you like ascending places?" I replied, "I adore it. I live for it. Show me five hundred steep steps to climb up, and you make me your debtor for life." He chuckled. "Well, we haven't quite so many, but there are a few in the Capitol, and if you will come with me we will make the ascent." So we passed up North Third-street, through the pretty garden of the Capitol, passed the graceful column reared by grateful Pennsylvania, in 1868, to her sons who fell in the war with Mexico, passed the Arsenal and the Land Department, to the very columns of the Capitol itself. We ascended briskly enough, for the building is not very lofty, but being erected on the topmost terrace from the bank of the Susquehanna, commands a wide view. My friend was for taking me to the west side. "Now," said he, "I'll show you something beautiful, for the sun is just setting, and the view around the islands will bring the tears to your eyes." "But," I said, persistently steering for the other side, "I want to ask you something about a queer villa I noticed as I came in by the train," and I dragged him reluctantly round the cupola, and showed him the green and yellow mansion. He positively trembled. "It's that fool Brant's place. I beg his pardon for talking so of him, for he is a shrewd man, of business and kind to the poor. But everybody who comes to this city asks after the history of that monstrous eyesore. And it's more conspicuous and about as tasteless as the quack advertisements painted on the picturesque rocks of some of your New-York resorts. Never mind it. If you have an eye for the beautiful, come round here." I obeyed, and was rewarded for my obedience. The sun was within fifteen minutes of setting, and his still brilliant orb hung over a line of mountains which ran from the north-east to the south-west, apparently barring the way of the headstrong Susquehanna. In the very centre of these was a broad gap, as if the hand of an Almighty power had been stirred to open a passage for the fretting river. Immediately behind rose up another range, both of them being almost as regular as walls, and this second one appearing like the curtain which the besieged throw up behind the breach made by the artillery of the besiegers. They were wooded from the base to the summit with trees of the most massive foliage, being, as I learned subsequently, mostly chestnuts, oaks, pecans, &c. Nearly opposite the gap, the river made a broad bend, the wider curve being on the further shore, in which one could just descry the gleaming residences of a little village. It was not the distance which prevented us from seeing them clearly, but two small islands right in the centre of the bend. These were densely wooded, and had become, I was informed, favorite picnic resorts during the Summer heats. The sun was now touching the range of mountains, and his flaming rays fell across the river like a mass of molten gold. Our eyes were forced to follow the descent as he slowly disappeared below the wooded crest. The rays now came just between the islands, whose foliage mingled, so close were they, and appeared like lines of dusky fire. All the atmosphere below the hills partook of this marvelous hue, and the whole base of the mountain range to the north-west glowed with a nebulous, fiery haze, which words cannot paint. As this became less and less glowing, the upper part of the range became a deep purple, and this at length subsided into a tender blue, the normal color of these mountains, which are called the Blue Range in the vulgate, though I believe the gentle science of geography knows them as the Kittitanis, being the same known in Vermont as the Green Mountains, and afterward as the White Mountains.

We descended from the top of the Capitol and strolled down State-street, where my friend promised next day to show me the new Methodist Church and the place where the Catholic Cathedral is to be. But I stopped him as we approached a huge light-house like structure without a head. "What is that?" said I. He answered with a grunt, something between a laugh and a groan, "That is the monument to the Pennsylvanians who fell in the war of the rebellion. It was to be surmounted with a marble group, but the treasurer cleared out with the funds, and the affair has rested like that ever since." I condoled with him, and endeavored to cheer his drooping mind by pointing out that since the Mexican Monument had only been finished in 1868, it was absurd to expect this monument to be completed before 1900. Then we strolled along Ford-street in the pleasant twilight, the after-shine, as the poetical Germans call it, and saw the houses of the aristocracy of the place. Ford-street is along the bank of the Susquehanna, but the swell part is restricted to the section between the bridge and State-street. Why it does not go beyond the bridge I do not know, but at the other end there is a cotton factory and the water-tanks, and beyond them, like the lotos-tree in Mohammet's paradise, there is no passing for the blessed of this world. We passed the homely three-story brick edifice at the corner of Barbara-alley, which the Keystone State provides for her Governors, but Gen. Hartranft was away at Cape May, probably listening to the band playing on the piazza of the Stockton House. The finest residence seems to be that of Mr. William Colder, which is of white marble; but the house of Mr. McCormack was distinguished by a superb garden, boasting every fine variety of gladiolus, and all in full bloom. Then there were the residences of Senator Cameron, and his son, Don Cameron, of the wealthy Beuhlers, Hickoks, Kelkers, Wyeths, Gilberts, and others. Intermingled with these fine residences were some old-fashioned, tiny mansions, having the gable end foremost, with a side veranda, and shingled roof. These had been modernized as to the front door and windows, and had fine gardens, but they looked queer beside the splendid mansions of modern days. Yet the owners would not exchange them for the most sumptuous palaces, for they belong to various members of the Harris family, who are descended from the original founder of the city, and those old houses are dearer to them than a patent of nobility to a Russian, or a share in a revolution to a Pole. In front of the houses a strip of green bordering along the high bank of the river has been fenced off, and the young folks were playing croquet until they could hardly see the balls, and one or two long after they could not. "Oh, croquet, croquet," to parody the immortal words of Madame Roland, "what a deal of flirting is done in thy name."

Next morning I was up betimes, and thought I would visit the long bridge whose huge proportions I had noticed from the cupola. The town bridge and the railway bridge run parallel to each other within a distance of a few hundred yards, both of them taking advantage of the long island which here divides the river. The toll was five cents, and I think, considering the two bridges are a mile and a quarter in length, that the walk was cheap at the price. The first half was built in 1867, and is as good a bridge as a wooden one can well be. There are openings at the side for the delight of foot-passengers who love to stand watching the current of the stream and the curious patches of brilliant, orange-colored grass in the shallows. Upon the island, which is quite extensive, is a farm-house, with splendid fields of corn and cabbages. I think it may be an eighth of a mile broad. Then comes the other section of the bridge, built in 1808, and a perfect chaos of timbers. A constant smell of saw-dust or decaying timber pervades the place, and makes everybody sneeze, acting as a sort of natural snuff. I looked through the apertures down at the piers which support this monstrous mass of timber, and found them built like short towers, supported on each side by buttresses. The stones were sunk into cement, and clamped together with bars of iron. For it seems that the Susquehanna in the Spring is apt to behave most naughtily, and to bring down on her foaming current interwoven masses of trees and cakes of ice, which come against these piers with the force of battering rams. The old half of the bridge has not suffered in this way, but the other half was carried away bodily once upon a time. In the quiet part of the stream the rocks show plainly in ledges of sandstone, and occasionally in circular rocks. These are the haunt of gray cranes, who sit on them with a preternaturally grave aspect until the wished-for prey arrives, and then the long beak flashes into the water, and is withdrawn with a glittering something struggling at the end. There is a spasmodic swallowing, a shake of the huge bill and of the whole body, and the grave airs and the attention to business are at once resumed. After the stroll on the bridge I returned to breakfast, which, at the Lochiel House, is not a thing of joy. The barbarians fry their steaks! Oh! how slowly science permeates through a world darkened by ignorance! GAR.

AMUSEMENTS.

The season at the Union-square Theatre will be commenced this evening, the absent Vokes having reached this port at a late hour last night. "Fun in a Fog" and "Old Phil's Birthday" are the plays....The announcements of the Lydia Thompson Troupe appear elsewhere. The familiar artists will open the season at the Olympic Theatre on to-day fortnight.

JAPAN.

AN INSURECTION AT FUKUOKA.—"RICE RIOTS" BY FARMERS.

The *Nagasaki Gazette* of June 28 says: "We are now able to give further information in regard to the insurrection at Fukuoka, in the province of Taikusen, of which we published a rumor in our last issue. The trouble began on the 18th. Many farmers were assembled, as is the custom at this time of the year, to consult with the merchants in regard to the prices to be expected for the coming rice crop. But as the rainy season has nearly passed and comparatively no rain has fallen, the prospect seemed very poor for obtaining a harvest. The rice requires to be kept flooded for a certain length of time. The rice merchants would not give the price demanded, and as the taxes of the Government are quite heavy, which must be paid by the producers and sellers, the farmers were in such a state that they were easily influenced by certain men, one of whom is believed to be from Satsuma, and another from Higo, to revenge themselves upon the rice merchants and also upon the Government. They proceeded to arm themselves with bamboo spikes or spears, and attacked the merchants and burned their houses.

On the 20th, the Japanese steamer Augusta, with foreign Captain and engineer, entered the harbor before the town of Hakata. They were met by natives in sampans, who warned them not to stop or land there. They anchored for the night three miles off. They saw the town and villages for miles in flames throughout the night.

Some from the ship landed and found the place barricaded, and were threatened with death if they attempted to proceed further in their investigations.

On the 21st 10,000 men, assisted by mounted leaders and some former Daimio retainers, attacked the castle of Fukuoka, the seat of government, and burnt all the buildings, with the Goverment office-books, archives, &c. Only three of the Government officials succeeded in making their escape to Saga. The others are all supposed to be killed. The criminals confined in the jail were all liberated on condition that they arm themselves and unite in the insurrection. The insurgents then burned the houses of all those who refused to join them. And many were thus added to their number through fear. They forced one rich man to give them the money he had in his house, 5,000 yen. A store of gunpowder was taken from a warehouse, and all the arms that could be found captured. The native banks were also broken into.

The numbers soon increased to 80,000. A detachment of ninety native soldiers was dispatched from Nagasaki on the 24th. On Wednesday night, the 25th inst., four small companies from Higo passed through Kourumé, to quell the disturbance. That very night a temple was burned in the latter place, and much excitement was created. In Yanagawa, a city still further removed, many houses were burned by those in sympathy with the movement. But nothing further occurred in these places. The foreigners resident there were requested to depart for Nagasaki, on account of the danger of the insurrection spreading. At last accounts other neighboring provinces have become involved, but the trouble has proceeded no further than fifteen miles above Saga.

If the report that the entire district of Fukuoka has risen, with other additions, it is not impossible to believe that, as some say, the insurrectionists include now from 200,000 to 300,000 men; for the region is very thickly populated. But although the difficulty is not yet over, the people in Nagasaki have no cause to apprehend danger, for great allowance must be made for exaggerated rumors. It is expected that the appearance of regular, disciplined troops will soon put down these crowds of weak and ignorant farmers."

MISTAKEN FOR A DEER.

The Bay City (Mich.) *Tribune* mentions the narrow escape of a young man from death, near Beaver Lake, on Sunday, 3d inst. It says that Frank Rummell, who had on a coat resembling in color a deer, stopped to rest while strolling through the wood with a friend, and while sitting on a log heard the whiz of a bullet, and instantly felt it strike him. The ball entered the right arm at the elbow, passed through, grazing the bone, and coming out of the fore-arm. It appears that another young man named Thomas, who was out hunting, saw Rummell's arm move, and mistaking it for the neck of a deer, fired. He afterward stated that he had once been told by an old hunter to fire at the neck of a deer always, and that if this advice had not been given him he should have fired at Rummell's body. Had he done this Rummell would probably have been killed, as Thomas' aim was very direct, and the ball hit its mark, although he was twenty rods distant when he fired.

HISTORY OF ROMANISM.

LECTURE BY REV. DR. DOWLING ON EARLY CHURCH HISTORY.

Rev. Dr. Dowling delivered the third of his course of lectures on "Early Church History" last evening at the South Baptist Church, Twenty-fifth-street, taking his text from First Timothy, fourth chapter, first three verses: "Now the Spirit speaketh expressly that in the latter times some shall depart from the faith; giving heed to seducing spirits and doctrines of devils; speaking lies in hypocrisy; having their conscience seared with a hot iron; forbidding to marry, and commanding to abstain from meats."

In commencing his lecture, Dr. Dowling remarked that were it not that Popery was a subject of inspired prophecy, its whole history would be an enigma in God's moral government of the world. In applying this and other similar prophecies to the Church of Rome, he but echoed the verdict of the great body of the brightest Protestant luminaries of the churches of Christ. Among others he cited Luther, Malancthon, Zwinglius, Beza, and others of the continental reformers of the sixteenth century; of Cranmer, Ridley, Latimer, Jewell, Knox, and others of England and Scotland; of Mede, Bishop Newton, Sir Isaac Newton, Gill, Wesley, Clarke, and hundreds of their contemporaries but little inferior in learning and power. Quoting from a work of the late Prof. Ganssen, of Geneva, for many years the associate of D'Aubigne, the historian of the reformation, he said: "In pointing to the history of the Popes we point to a miracle, which calls upon us to believe the Bible. Considered in this view," adds Prof. Ganssen, "the obduracy of the Romanists, like the obduracy of the Jews, wonderfully instructs the Church, because it has been foretold." If the voice of prophecy had not proclaimed that thus it should be, it would be difficult to reconcile the existence, through so long a series of ages, of such a gigantic system of error, usurpation, and cruelty, under the name of Christianity, with the truth of our holy religion, or with the wisdom and goodness of its divine author, who has in thousands of instances been persecuted and tormented, in the persons of his suffering saints, by the Papal Moloch, "drunk with the blood of the saints." In the light of divine prediction all becomes perfectly clear. The fact that the Holy Spirit predicted the great apostasy is proof enough that its existence was a part of Jehovah's plan. And the fact that God permitted it is proof enough that the author of all wisdom had a design to be answered in its existence, and will overrule it to the promotion of His own glory. And if there are times when the eye of pity is forced to weep as it contemplates the torture of God's suffering saints wandering houseless and destitute among Alpine snows, or chained and lacerated in the gloomy cells of the Inquisition, or slowly consuming alive in the fires of Oxford or of Smithfield; if at these sights, so sad and pitiful, a momentary rising of doubt should lead us to question the wisdom or the kindness of our God, that emotion is instantly quelled by the assurance of Jehovah, "My counsel shall stand, and I will do all my pleasure." When we remember that all was foreseen and foretold, Popery, no longer a stumbling-block in the way of the devout inquirer, becomes at once an eloquent argument for the inspiration and the divine authority of the Scriptures. The prescience which could thus foresee, the inspiration which could thus foretell, the history of the future must be divine. The preacher then proceeded to answer the question sometimes proposed by Romanists, "If Rome is the predicted apostasy, tell us from what early Church she apostatized?" In reply to this he said that the apostasy predicted in the words of Scripture is an apostasy "from the faith," not from any particular Church. The precise words of the prediction were as follows: "Now the Spirit speaketh expressly that in the latter times some shall apostatize from the faith." Greater importance was attached to the fact thus stated, because the champions of Rome were accustomed, in answer to the attempt to fix upon their Church the charge of being the great apostasy, to reply, with great show of triumph: "If the Romish Church is, as you contend, the great predicted apostasy, tell us from what Church she apostatized?" The proper reply to this demand should be: "We are bound to answer no such question; the question itself is no more than a plausible but flimsy sophism. The inspired prediction foretells an apostasy, not from any organized visible church, but "from the faith." If you ask us again what is that faith, and what the standard of that faith from which this apostasy is foretold, we reply, it is "the faith once delivered to the saints," and the holy volume which contains it—the only standard of ultimate appeal—is the sacred Scriptures of the Old and New Testament. The Roman Catholic Bishop Purcell, in his controversy with Alexander Campbell, inquired "if the Roman Catholic Church apostatized from the Church of Christ, and the Greek Church from which she separated was as corrupt as herself, where was at that time the true Church? We would have answered, "The true Church is that which Christ 'purchased with His own blood,' and which He will at last present to Himself—a glorious Church, not having spot or wrinkle, or any such thing." This true Church is bounded by no geographical limits; it is confined to no visible organization. It consists of all the redeemed, of every age and of every clime. At the period in question, as well as at the present period, a part of this true Church was in Heaven, a part on earth, and a part unborn, yet all alike given to Christ in the covenant of eternal love, and included in the comprehensive prayer of the Savior: "Father, I will that they also whom Thou hast given me be with me where I am, that they may behold my glory which Thou hast given me, for Thou lovest me before the foundation of the world." This, and this only, is the sense in which we conceive the Scripture warrants us in speaking of the Church in its collective capacity. Unquestionably there have ever existed from the time of the Apostles till now true churches of the Lord Jesus Christ; but during the dark ages, when Rome reigned as despot of the world, these true churches were found mostly in solitary mountains or secluded valleys, whither they had fled to worship God in peace, and to escape the persecutions of the Papal Antichrist, drunk with the blood of the saints. Yet neither any one of these visible churches, however pure their doctrine, or however eminent their steadfastness in suffering for Christ, nor any collection of them, had any right to arrogate to themselves as an ecclesiastical organization, the character of the alone Church of Christ. The New Testament knows nothing of any such organization as exclusively the Church. We utterly repudiate, therefore, the idea of a vast ecclesiastical monarchy under the name of the Church, with its successive grades of official rank, from the lowest ecclesiastic up to the spiritual monarch of the whole, whether that dignitary be called metropolitan, or private or prince, bishop or archbishop, patriarch or pope. Christ or his Apostles established no such Church, and sanctioned no such domination. Romanism is an apostasy from the faith; and the very first and smallest departure from the simple organization and separate independence of the primitive churches in order to form a national or general visible Church, consisting of an aggregation of churches, all in subjection to some ecclesiastical dignitary, was itself a departure from the faith of the New Testament, and of the primitive churches, and a bold and daring usurpation of the rights of Him who said, "One is your Master; even Christ and all ye are brethren." However ancient the origin of the first of such ecclesiastical monarchies, whether Greek or Roman, or any other, such a body was no true Church of Christ. And wherever there is found such a pretended national or general ecclesiastical organization claiming to be, as Rome claims to be, exclusively the Church, such a claim is of itself sufficient to prove that it is a sharer with Rome in the guilt of her apostasy. Nowhere in the New Testament did one read of the Church in the sense of the aggregate of the churches of a nation or of the world. If the Apostles speak of the Church, it is that which consists of all the redeemed of the Lord, all who are now in heaven, or whoever will be there, of whatever churches they may have been members while on earth, or even if members of none. This redeemed Church is confined within no national limits; it is bound by no sectarian lines, but includes all true believers in Christ, of every name, of every clime, and of every age—all of whom will meet at last before the throne of God, with their robes washed and made white in the blood of the Lamb. In this sense, but in this only, do we believe in the Catholic Church of Christ, "the general assembly and church of the first born, which are written in heaven." These premises being established, what becomes of the demand of the Romanist, "If Rome is an apostate tell us from what Church she has apostatized?" It is enough to show that Rome was an apostasy from the faith, and not from any particular visible church, and that in the so-called Church of Rome are embodied, in a higher degree than in any other ecclesiastical organization claiming to be Christian, all the marks of the great apostasy foretold by the Apostle Paul in the text, in his epistle to Timothy, and also, in his epistle to the Thessalonians. The reverend gentleman announced that the further consideration of the subject would be postponed until the first Sunday in September, the church being about to be closed for three Sundays for renovation.

REPUBLICAN GAINS IN KENTUCKY.

A telegram from Lexington, Ky., to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, dated 8th inst., says: "The election returns from the State come in slowly, but all, so far received, are very gratifying to the Republicans, showing an unusual fine vote for them and an increase of representation in the Legislature. Republican gain, 14; loss, 2; net gain, 12. The Democratic Judge and County Clerk, of this county, endeavored to destroy the election of Col. Goodloe by casting out all votes in the county aggregating over 500, and accepting only one precinct aggregating a few hundred votes. Fortunrtely the law checks the trickery of these gentlemen by giving the decision of the matter into the hands of the Sheriff, who is a Republican. The decision of the case will probably go into the Legislature, however, as we understand Col. Wooldridge, contrary to the good opinion entertained of him, will contest."

INSURANCE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE COMMISSIONER—THE BOSTON FIRES.

The eighteenth annual report of Mr. Julius L. Clarke, Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, has just been published. From the document we make the following interesting extracts:

"Of the companies involved in the Chicago fire, one hundred and six were doing business in Massachusetts, with assets amounting to one hundred and twenty-seven millions, their reported losses footing up in round numbers, fifty-six millions, or 44.20 per cent. One hundred and ninety-two companies, as shown by data in possession of this department, were losers by the Boston fire, their losses, as adjusted, amounting also, by a singular coincidence, to fifty-six millions, with assets aggregating nearly one hundred and fifty-one millions, their average ratio of losses varying but a fraction from thirty-seven per cent. The losses of twenty-three Massachusetts companies at Chicago were nearly four and a half millions, their assets amounting to sixteen and a half millions, and their average ratio of loss to 27.27 per cent. As now revised the adjusted losses of fifty-two Massachusetts companies, by the Boston fire, aggregate nearly thirty-five and a half millions, in sums ranging from $425 to nearly $2,820,000, with assets amounting to twenty-three and a half millions, showing a deficit of nearly thirty-four per cent. Thirty-nine companies doing business in Massachusetts, three of them home companies, were rendered insolvent by the Chicago fire. Thirty-two companies were compelled to close their doors in consequence of losses by the Boston fire, twenty-six of them Massachusetts companies, viz., four mutuals and twenty-two joint stock, leaving only eleven survivors of the latter class. As the twenty-six home companies went into the hands of receivers appointed under the laws of the State, and are fast closing up under their administration, the results accruing therefrom possess more than ordinary interest, because of the persistent attempt of self-interested parties to defeat the authorities of the Commonwealth, by filing petitions in bankruptcy before the District Court of the United States. Such procedure was had with disastrous results in the case of the Independent of Boston, made bankrupt by the Chicago fire, and would have been repeated in this instance but for the timely and judicious action of Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, who secured from Congress a prompt amendment of the Bankrupt law."

THE BOSTON FIRES.

Speaking of the fires in Boston on the 9th of November last, the report says:

'In this connection, a remarkable and almost prophetic incident deserves record. Only a few hours prior to the occurrence of this great fire, the Massachusetts Commissioner was completing in Liverpool his official examinations of the financial status of English insurance companies doing business in the United States. In his interviews with Mr. Henry Thomson, the resident Secretary of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, and Mr. John H. McLaren, manager of the Royal Insurance Company, both ranking among the most able and sagacious underwriters in England, those gentlemen, with singularly prophetic foresight, reminded him that the next great fire of the century might be looked for in Franklin and Devonshire streets, and their surrounding localities in Boston! Startled at the prediction, the writer sought explanation. They had recently procured perfect and elaborate plans of several American cities, showing streets, lanes, alleys, and structures, with their surroundings and exposures, as well as their means of protection against fire. Their inferences, particularly in reference to Boston, were inevitable, prompting a large and speedy cancellation of risks, which would probably have taken effect had the fire fiend delayed his coming."

Commenting on the fire in Boston on the 30th of May, the Commissioner says:

"With no intended injustice to the Fire Department, composed as it is of ready and able men, all earnest for the efficient employment of such facilities as they possess, it may be said, as it is felt, that Boston has reached a crisis which urgently demands improved methods and better appliances in the treatment of fires. Among other suggestions, we venture the following:

First—Prompt alarms, so that the first and always vital moments of a fire may not be lost.

Second—Instant movement of fire apparatus for immediate and active operation, especially in sudden emergencies.

Third—A stronger head of water, with full, abundant and unobstructed supply.

Fourth—The best and most powerful engines, enough of them, and all combining the best possible equipment.

Fifth—A perfect and personal familiarity on the part of chief and assistants with surroundings and approaches, and with passageways and other interior construction of buildings, in all exposed and dangerous localities, so that no time be lost in wasting water and strength where no practical benefit can be secured.

Sixth—A paid fire department, composed of skilled, determined, and permanent men, in ample number, and inspired with the dash and boldness of a courageous and responsible esprit de corps.

Seventh—A fire department invested with prior right of way, and with every requisite authority to command its field of operation.

Eighth—A fire department controlled by the most competent, practical, energetic, and undivided authority and direction.

Ninth—A fire department above and beyond the reach of demoralization and impairment from political influence and intrigue.

Tenth—Statute law to enforce, as far as possible, the construction of fire-proof buildings, interior as well as exterior, and to compel suitable protection against combustible structures and material now or hereafter inviting conflagration in exposed business centres.

BUSINESS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The statistics of 1872, as far as they have been obtained, show that 182 companies, doing business in Massachusetts at the close of the year, and written during the year upward of $10,000,000,000 of insurance, and were still carrying nearly $7,000,000,000 of outstanding risks. These amounts were relatively $942,000,000 and $674,000,000 in excess of the amounts reported by companies represented at the beginning of the year. But adding the amounts written and carried by companies which closed their doors after the Boston fire, the excess over 1871 varies but little from $1,290,000,000 in risks written, and $1,040,000,000 in risks outstanding. In the amount of paid losses and premium receipts appertaining to the year 1872, we are able to submit reliable data so far as results have been perfected to the present time. Including the premium receipts of companies rendered insolvent by the Boston fire, and losses thus far paid from their assets, which we have taken special pains to ascertain, the business of companies operating in the State during the year shows the following results: Premium receipts, $89,802,605, an excess of $19,256,756 over 1871, and losses paid $79,028,027, which is an excess of $22,055,312 over the previous year. But this ratio of 88½ per cent. of losses to premium receipts will be somewhat modified by the payment of remaining dividends to the creditors of insolvent companies.

THE MORAL HAZARD OF INSURANCE.

It is estimated, and perhaps not unfairly, that thirty-three per cent. of the fires now so prevalent are directly or indirectly the result of incendiarism, either by design or by indirection. It is a startling and almost incredible announcement; but we are not prepared to consider it an exaggeration. If the truth could be known, the ratio of incendiarism would be found enormously large. But it is well known that in addition to actual criminality, the moral hazard attending the business of insurance is immensely enhanced by the inexcusable and culpable negligence and indifference of the assured themselves. Were it not for the very common feeling that it is only some insurance company which must suffer, and that therefore watchfulness and precaution against fire are a mere gratuity or supererogation, there would undoubtedly be a material decrease in the number of conflagrations, and consequently in the amount of property destroyed. Many a person and family, who would scorn a dishonorable imputation, or repel a charge of censure, much more any act justifying their preferment, are nevertheless guilty of culpable, if not criminal, indifference in thus neglecting the safety of their own property, the destruction of which, in most cases, involves disaster to others."

A HOTEL CAPTURED AND ROBBED.

The San Jose (Cal.) *Patriot* of Aug. 1 gives the following account of a bold operation by a gang of masked men: "Last Wednesday night a daring robbery was committed at the Twelve-Mile House. About 8 o'clock six men rode up to the inn, dismounted, and secured their horses in the most quiet and inoffensive manner in the world. They then entered the bar-room. It being just after supper, the hands and guests, some half dozen or so in number, were disposed in various attitudes about the apartment, smoking, and by no means prepared for the irruption of six men in masks, with their hands behind them. Instantly on entering the robbers presented their pistols, each covering a man, and the inmates of the room were compelled to lie down and submit to a thorough and unceremonious deprivation of personal goods. The robbers got a small sum by this operation. They then took hold of a boy who was about the premises, and demanded that he disclose the secret place of the money and valuables in the house; and upon his refusal, one of the ruffians went at him with a bowie-knife, and began poking and thrusting about his ribs in an alarming manner, and promised if he did not tell to behead him on the spot. They finally frightened the boy into the disclosure, and having appropriated what they could, took their departure, the chief taking the trouble to observe, as he went off, 'I'm a ranger, by ——!' These worthies were Spaniards. They got several gold watches and some money—all supposed to amount to $300 or $400."

LATE EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

By the arrival of the White Star steam-ship Celtic late last night, we are placed in possession of our English and European files to July 31 and Aug. 1.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

In the House of Commons, on July 29, the Queen's message relative to the Duke of Edinburgh's marriage was taken into consideration. In Committee of the whole House, Mr. Gladstone, before stating the Ministerial proposal for the establishment of his royal Highness, expressed his conviction that her Majesty's announcement had been received with lively and solid satisfaction by the House and the country. This was confirmed by an approving cheer from both sides, which was renewed when Mr. Gladstone dwelt on the gratifying feature of the marriage, that it is one of mutual affection, and on the peculiar pleasure which should be felt by the country at this closer connection with Russia at a time when the throne was filled by a sovereign who had signalised his reign by the emancipation of the serfs. He reminded the House that in 1866, when he proposed to settle an income of £15,000 on Prince Alfred, he had foreshadowed the necessity of making further provision on his marriage, and also that it was then provided that, in the event of his royal Highness succeeding to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, her Majesty, with the consent of Parliament, might reduce or entirely revoke this annuity by warrant under the royal sign-manual. The Government proposed to add £10,000 a year to the annuity of £15,000 already enjoyed by his royal Highness, with the further provision of £6,000 for the Grand Duchess Marie in the event of her being left a widow. This provision, Mr. Gladstone maintained, erred on the side neither of parsimony nor of excess, and, remembering that all the general considerations bearing on the question had been fully discussed at the time of the Princess Louise's marriage, and decided then with what amounted to a moral unanimity, he appealed to those who entertained objections to these provisions not to renew them on the present occasion.

Mr. Hunt seconded the motion in a few well-chosen words, echoing Mr. Gladstone's felicitations on the character of the marriage, and remarking, with regard to the amount of the income, that if it had been larger he should not have objected.

Mr. P. Taylor, holding that the Ministerial proposal was neither justified by precedent nor by the necessities of the case, gave notice that he should take the sense of the House on the second reading of the bill.

Mr. Holt asked whether the Grand Duchess would conform to the Established Church. At this question there were loud cries of "No!" from both sides, apparently intended to convey the opinion that no answer was needed.

Mr. Gladstone replied that the question went entirely beyond the contingencies contemplated by the act of succession. From his knowledge, however, of the arrangements which were being made, he was able to say they would produce no difficulty, but in every respect would be found to give satisfaction.

Mr. Newdegate was of opinion that Mr. Holt's question was reasonable and proper, and cited what occurred on the marriage of the Queen and the Prince of Wales.

The resolution proposed by Mr. Gladstone, on which the bill is to be based, was then agreed to.

CONDITION OF FRANCE.

In the sitting of the French Assembly on July 29 the Duke de Broglie read the message of Marshal MacMahon, proroguing the session. The text of the message was as follows:

"The National Assembly has decided to suspend its labors for a few months. It may take its departure without uneasiness, for I venture to assure it that nothing will occur in its absence to endanger the maintenance of public order. The legitimate authority of the Assembly will be everywhere respected, and I shall insure this with the co-operation of the Ministers whom I have chosen from among you. It is a matter of congratulation to me to see that the Ministry is honored with your confidence. The harmony so desirable between the Government and the Assembly, even during the short space of time which has elapsed since you placed the Government in my hands, has already produced the happiest results. Owing to this union, important laws have been voted almost without debate. I place first among them the law which assures the defense of the country in giving a definitive organization to the army, which a few days since you greeted with your acclamations. When you reassemble a great event, impatiently expected, will have been accomplished. The foreign occupation will have ceased. The Eastern departments, which have so nobly paid their debt to the country, since they were the first victims of the war and the last pledges of peace, will at length be released from the trial they have heroically supported. We shall no longer see on French territory any other than a French army. This inestimable benefit is the common work of the patriotism of all. My predecessor powerfully contributed by successful negotiations to prepare the way for it. You aided him in his task by affording him your support which never failed him, and now a prudent and firm policy, which permits the development of public wealth, will rapidly efface the traces of our disasters. Finally it is our laborious population who have, above all, contributed to hasten their own liberation by their readiness to accept the heaviest burdens. France on that great day will testify her gratitude to all who have served her, but, in the expression of her patriotic joy, she will observe the moderation which befits her dignity. She would, I am sure, rebuke noisy manifestations, little suited to her memory, of the grievous sacrifices which were the cost of peace. That peace so dearly bought is our first necessity. Our firm resolution is to maintain it, and place France in complete possession of herself. France will be better capable even than before of maintaining with all foreign Powers sincerely friendly relations. These feelings are reciprocal on their part, and of this I daily receive formal assurance. Such is the fruit of the wise line of conduct which the Assembly, forgetting internal differences to think only of the country's general interests, has several times confirmed by its unanimous vote. You will approve me in continuing this policy."

The passage of the message alluding to the successful negotiations for the liberation of the territory conducted by M. Thiers was received with applause by the Left. At the conclusion of the message there were repeated rounds of applause from the Right and the two Centres. The Assembly is prorogued until the 5th of November.

ULTRAMONTANISM IN FRANCE.

"The Ultramontane Party," remarks the Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "should be thoroughly satisfied with the turn which affairs have taken. As Comte d'Alton-Shee says, France has again fallen under the domination of the Jesuits, as in the days of the Restoration. The only difference is that the congregationists are now called clericals, but there are three recognized religions instead of one, and that the worship of the Virgin Mary has been replaced by the adoration of the Sacred Heart. There can be no doubt that the intolerant conduct of the Ultramontanes, much to the regret of the Government, has caused considerable alarm in the country, for the Radical papers profit abundantly by every false step taken by the Jesuits. Yesterday the *Univers* related how an altar which had been stolen in 1793 from the Church of St. Merry has for many years past served as the counter of a wine-shop in the Rue St. Martin. Offers have been made to the proprietor, but he asks too much money for his altar, and the *Univers*, unable to contest the man's right, appeals to the secular arm, to the Minister of Justice, and to the Prefect of Police. That is to say, the ultra-Catholic *Univers* invites the authorities to violate the law, which lays down that the possession of furniture cannot be disputed after three years, and church ornaments, chalices, altars, &c., come within the meaning of the act. Writing on this subject, the organ of M. Gambetta remarks that the only legal solution lies in the purchase of the altar, and that the Church should pay the price demanded. The writer adds, with a touch of malice, that church utensils have undergone many vicissitudes, and may be found scattered about everywhere. There is hardly an old curiosity-shop which does not deal in them, and they were sown broadcast throughout the country when in Brumaire, year II., thousands of priests abjured, became citizens, and disposed of the Church property for the benefit of the nation."

LADY MEDICAL STUDENTS.

Miss Jex Blake and others, says the London *Times*, although defeated by the recent decision in the Court of Session, are not yet discouraged. Edinburgh being no longer open in order to qualify for the medical profession, they have resolved to see what the Senatus Academicus of the University of St. Andrew's can do for them. In appeals addressed to that body they request sanction for the admission of women as students of medicine in the university, and submit the following grounds among others on which they rest the application. In reason 8 they say, "The most general objection to the admission of women to an university lies in the supposed difficulty of educating them jointly with male students of medicine." This argument, they remark, may be applicable to every university in the kingdom, with the exception of St. Andrew's, where there are no male students of medicine. In reason 10 they say, "If a supplementary charter should be needed this could be obtained without delay." They further intimate they are "willing to be responsible for all contingent expenses." Reason 12 is, "We are in a position to state that at least fifteen ladies would at once avail themselves of the permission, if given, to matriculate at the University of St. Andrew's." Reason 13, "We may further state that we, with the assistance of the committee formed in our favor, are prepared at once to hire or build suitable premises for a medical school, and are also in a position to arrange for a complete course of lectures on all the required subjects of medical education which are not taught at St. Andrew's, if the university authorities will sanction such an arrangement, and will subsequently admit us to examination and graduation." It is rumored that the application is favorably viewed by the majority of the members of the Senatus.

CLIMBING FISH.

"Fish in English rivers do not as a rule climb up trees," remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "but it seems that such a practice prevails among certain fish in India, who occasionally, by mounting the trunks of trees on river banks, are enabled not only to see the surrounding country but obtain a mouthful of fresh air as a pleasant relief to the muddy waters which form their natural home. In the appendix to the twentieth report of the Science and Art Department, just issued, will be found an interesting account by Dr. G. E. Dobson, staff surgeon, Calcutta, of the climbing perch of India, two specimens of which he forwarded to the gardens of the Royal Zoölogical Society of Ireland, being the first fish of the kind which ever reached Europe alive. These fish, it seems, have large cavities in the skull on each side, above the branchial chambers, which contain the greatly expanded, foliated, pharyngeal bones. These bones serve as air receptacles, and from them air is supplied to the branchial fringes; and when all the contained air has been de-oxygenated, the whole is rejected through the gill openings. The manner in which this is done is as follows: The fish rises rapidly to the surface, and at the same instant the mouth is opened to take in fresh air, the used-up air is forced backward through the gill openings and rises in large bubbles to the surface. The fish descends immediately, one or two small bubbles usually passing upward, when it has reached the bottom, from the gill openings. The whole thing is done so rapidly that it is impossible to say whether the air taken in by the mouth displaces the used-up air in the supra-branchial cavities, or if the used-up air be first displaced, the vacuum being filled by fresh air entering through the mouth. Almost all the fresh-water fish of India are air-breathers, though not provided with such curiously expanded pharyngeal bones. The muddy rivers of India necessitate such a provision of nature, for pure water breathers could not pass through the gills water filled with gritty particles. The "climbing perch" have obtained their name from the circumstance of their having been frequently found on the trunks of palm-trees on the margin of rivers, which, by means of their highly erectile scales, they wriggle on to as a temporary resting-place where to escape for a time the tremendous impetus of a torrent swollen by the tropical rains.

FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

Le Follet says: "The traveling, sea-side, and country-house toilets prepared for this month are more charming than ever, and more elegant, insomuch as they are made in materials suitable for the purpose. Some of the colors and shades worn together are most charmingly combined; to produce this effect requires the closest attention to the minutiæ of the costume.

For traveling costumes nothing is more worn than the ras-terre skirt and polonaise, with small, sleeveless jacket, or pélérine of the same, in case of milder weather. If this toilet is made with plain colored skirt, and the polonaise of a pattern material, the extra article should match the skirt, not the polonaise. For instance, if the skirt is of violet foulardine, with polonaise of the same color, but with lighter violet spots, the little jacket would be of plain violet. It these spotted costumes a very favorite mode of trimming is made by bands of the spotted fabric, cut so short as to have the spots in a straight line. These are used on the plain material as straps or beading to flounces, and have the effect of a band trimmed with buttons.

While muslins over color are more worn than ever, and form invaluable toilets for country wear, there is a great degree of elegance about them, and they are renovated at comparatively small cost.

None of the bodices of these dresses, or, indeed, any very thin material, are made to fit very closely to the figure, whether in one with the tunic, or separate from it, as they will not bear any strain, and would tear in the washing. Muslin frills edged with lace are still the favorite and most fashionable trimmings for light dresses.

Silk dresses are much worn trimmed with silk grenadine of the same color.

All dresses, of whatever material, intended for walking dresses are made of a convenient walking length, either just clearing the ground, or, at the most, touching it at the back. For fêtes and garden parties alone are walking skirts made to trail; then, of course, they come under the category of carriage and visiting toilets.

Reception and evening dresses are also made long; but young ladies' dancing dresses, we are glad to see, are still made of a reasonable length; that is to say, only a few inches on the ground, and that at the back only.

The long-skirted dresses are only trained quite toward the back; the front is ras-terre, and the side breadths are much sloped to cause them to be long enough to join the train without being too long for the front. If the width and thickness of the material makes the two straight back breadths too wide, a plan that gives great elegance to the set of the skirt is adopted. A hollow plait is made at the right and left of the middle seam at the back; this is sewn to the waistband under the rest, which is gathered; this plait, of course, naturally expands down the skirt, and gives a very graceful development to the train.

Flounces are the favorite trimming, and are likely to continue so, as they appear to be the happy medium between the great fulness of the double skirts and the falling drapery of the plain ones. The front is trimmed en tablier, with kilt plaiting to the waist, narrow flounces, headed with ruches or crossway folds, muslin plaitings or bouillonnés, or graduated flouncings. The wide flounces are reserved for the back of the skirt, disposed equally, or of different widths, covering the whole or part of the skirt. The bottom flounce only is carried all round the skirt, and is cut rather wide.

Tunics are by no means out of favor with our élégantes; indeed, many new shapes and styles of trimming have been lately introduced for them. One quite novel style consists in trimming them at one side of the back only.

It must be understood that the necessary width for a long skirt depends considerably on the way in which it is trimmed. The plain skirt with only a pouff made in it, requires to be much wider, so as to form handsome drapery, than if it were trimmed with flounces, which, of course, add considerably to the development of the skirt. Skirts trimmed bouillonnés, crossway bands, or other flat plaitings, for instance, must be made wider than those ornamented by loosely-flowing flounces or plaitings.

The shapes of bodices profit also by the latitude allowed by la mode within the bounds of good taste; that is to say there are a variety of fashions equally well worn, and equally à la mode du jour. Some are made with very long square basques in front, and forming postillon on the pouff or round and narrow in front, with postillon, or cut square and long both back and front. The corsages with long basques are buttoned all the way down, and much of the style of the costume depends on the choice of the button. Handsome buttons, for instance, on such simple materials as toile de Vichy, or toile d'Oxford, add considerably to the elegance of the toilet, while less expensive ones employed on a rich material give a character of simplicity that is in the very best taste.

The fashion of open bodices is in greater favor this hot weather than ever; they are cut square, en châle, or en cœur, very slightly opened for young girls, more decidedly so for married ladies of any age.

Guipures and laces of all kinds, guipure embroidered with jet or any ornaments adapted as trimmings for corsages, are placed flat if wide, falling from the throat, or sewn slightly fulled beneath a bouillonné or plaiting.

Bodices fastened on the cross are also in great request. This style gives great importance to the revers; they are worn more or less turned back, of a different color or material to the bodice. They are generally cut up at the shoulder seam, forming a square or pointed collar at the back, and ending in front with a point.

The mantles worn are the same as last month; those with long ends in front are decidedly the most distingués."

THE CHINESE SAFE.

The San Fcancisco *Alta* says that the mysterious safe recently taken from the Chinese Temple of Justice in that city, and which was thought to contain valuable information that would lead to the unravelment of untold crimes, has been opened at the Police Office in the presence of an expectant crowd. But there was a general titter as the repository revealed the presence of only a few account-books and a bunch of lottery-tickets. The little drawer could not be unlocked, and though the assembled Chinamen wanted the lock broken, the officers preferred to await its unlocking by the smith, whenever he can fit a key for it.

NOT CORDIALLY WELCOMED.

The Boston *Transcript* of Saturday evening says: "There is such a thing as a Liberal Republican State Committee in Massachusetts, of which our indefatigable friend, Hon. F. W. Bird, was or is Chairman. The *Commonwealth* gives currency to the rumor that Mr. Bird proposes to rejoin the Republicans, and will support the Gubernatorial pretensions of Gen. Butler. As Mr. Bird declared in more than one communication during the last Presidential canvass that he had at last got home into the Democratic fold, we object to his leaving it for the purpose of making mischief in the Republican camp. His reforming tendencies carried him into strange fellowships when he consorted with the 'fierce democracie,' and now the *Commonwealth* intimates that he is about to abandon his most recent loves in order to strengthen the hands of those ardent advocates of 'reform,' the Butler wing of the Massachusetts Republicans. How could the Walpole sage and the Lowell statesman make their peace with each other, and maintain a decent gravity suitable to the august occasion!"

THE CHANCE OF BEING STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

The Hartford *Courant* has been figuring up the chances of being struck by lightning, and arrives at the following reassuring results: "Taking the figures of the last census report for our facts, we find that during the year 1870 there were, in the whole country, 202 deaths from lightning stroke. Let womankind take notice that out of these 148 deaths were of males and only fifty-four of females. The total number of deaths from all causes was nearly 500,000. There were 2,437 deaths from other causes to one death from lightning, and there were 190,883 persons living to every one killed by this cause. It is somewhat singular that the lightning was decidedly more destructive with both males and females between the ages of ten and thirty years than with any others; between ten and fifteen years is the most fatal time, but even then the number is very small. Much comfort for those still inclined to be timorous is to be found in going back further on the record. The deaths by lightning in 1870 were only eleven more than in 1860, while the population had increased more than 7,000,000, and the rate is declining, in spite of the hasty conclusions formed by reading the news of a day. In 1860 there were forty-eight deaths by lightning out of every 100,000 deaths from all causes; in 1870 the rate was only forty-two. But now, while only 202 persons died from lightning-stroke in 1870, there were 397 deaths from sun-stroke, or nearly twice as many. Yet the number of persons who shudder when they see the sun rise would bear a very small ratio to those who shudder at the rising of the thunder-cloud. The rate of deaths by sun-stroke has declined during the decade from ninety-one to eighty-one in 100,000 deaths from all causes, and with the increase in care and information on the subject is likely to decrease still more, but it will always probably be largely in excess of the lightning rate. It is also noticeable that there were 1,345 deaths by suicide, while there were only 202 deaths by lightning; in other words an individual is six times as likely to kill himself as lightning is to kill him"

STRUCK WITH A CAR-HOOK.

During an altercation on car No. 44 of the Second-avenue line, last night, Patrick Connell, of No. 1,030 First-avenue, was struck on the head with a car-hook and slightly injured by Patrick Coleman, driver of the car, who was arrested.

KEEP IT IN THE HOUSE, that it may be promptly administered in all sudden attacks of cholera morbus, cramps, darrhea, colic, or any similar affection, for which Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam is an effectual remedy. At this season of the year, every family will find it a useful and necessary curative.—*Exchange.*

Dr. Colton,

Having returned from the country, will be at his office, No. 19 Cooper Institute, to administer the gas in person to all who desire teeth extracted without pain. Our present scroll number of patients is 67,298.—*Advertisement.*

Chittenango Mineral Waters

Cure rheumatism, dyspepsia, salt-rheum, gout, and all diseases of the skin, liver, and kidneys. Sold in quarts and pints by leading druggists. Depot, 8 College-place.

Burnett's Cocoaine

MAKES HAIR GLOSSY.—*Advertisement.*

Common prudence requires examination of the Elastic Truss, No. 683 Broadway, which presses gently around the body, holds the rupture night and day till cured.—*Advertisement.*

The most agreeable, neat, and efficacious articles for the teeth ever invented is LYON'S Tooth Tablets.—*Advertisement.*

See advertisement headed "Opium Eaters," on eighth page.—*Advertisement.*

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.
WM. EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
We have no branch offices.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Wedding Cards, No. 302 Broadway.
JAMES EVERDELL. Established 1840.

MARRIED.

KUENSTLER—HOLMES.—On Thursday, Aug. 7, by Rev. John D. Wells, D. D., HUGO KUENSTLER, M. D., to HELEN, daughter of Joseph C. Holmes, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

BRADLEY.—On 8th inst., Miss JANE B. BRADLEY, in the 58th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her brother-in-law, Isaac Mix, No. 322 West 29th-st., on Monday, 11th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

BLEECKER.—At Scarsdale, Aug. 9, HELEN STUART, aged 3 years and 2 months, youngest child of James and Janie C. Bleecker.

Funeral services on Tuesday, 12th inst., at 4 P. M., at the Church of St. James the Less, Scarsdale. Harlem train leaves Grand Central Depot at 2:30 P. M., returning at 5:30.

BROOKS.—On Saturday, Aug. 9, at her late residence, No. 149 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, suddenly, of apoplexy, ANNA T., wife of Thomas Brooks, aged 43 years.

Notice of the funeral will be in the Tuesday morning papers.

BLYDENBURGH.—At Smithtown, Aug. 9, RICHARD BLYDENBURGH, in the 76th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, on Monday, Aug. 11, at 2:30 P. M., from the Presbyterian Church, at Smithtown Branch. Long Island Railroad trains for Smithtown leave James-slip at 9:30 A. M., and Hunter's Point at 10 A. M.

BOSWORTH.—On Sunday, 10th inst., at her residence in 77th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., ALMIRA GRAHAME, widow of Stephen Bosworth.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

COWDIN.—On Sunday, Aug. 10, at No. 128 State-st., Brooklyn, THOMAS W. COWDIN, in the 57th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

COWDREY.—At New-Rochelle, Aug. 8, FRANCIS PERRY, youngest child of William L. and Hannah M. Cowdrey, aged 2 years and 7 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, on Monday, the 11th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M. Trains by the New-Haven Railroad leave New-York at 3:55 P. M.; returning, leave New-Rochelle at 7:40.

CLEMISON.—After a short illness, of scarlet-fever, GEORGE G., only son of George and Ann Clemison, aged 8 years.

Funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 436 West 49th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Remains will be interred in Union Cemetery, Long Island. Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully requested to attend.

DODD.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 9, WILLIAM DODD, aged 58 years, 9 months.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 196 Clinton-av., Newark, on Tuesday, Aug. 12, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ELDER.—On Saturday, Aug. 9, LILLIES, daughter of Rev. J. F. and Martha K. Elder, aged 10 months and 23 days.

Funeral service at No. 217 East 72d-st., on Monday, the 11th inst., at 3:30 P. M.

FACKNER.—On Saturday, Aug. 9, MARY ELIZABETH FACKNER, daughter of Joseph and Mary Ann Rodman, aged 26 years, 9 months, and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 685 Warren-st., near 5th-av., Brooklyn.

HATFIELD.—At Newburg, on Friday, Aug. 8, AMOS F. HATFIELD, of pleuro-pneumonia, aged 59 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 128 West 53d-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

KING.—At Jamaica, Long Island, in the 83d year of her age, MARY, widow of John A. King, and daughter of the late Cornelius Ray.

Funeral services at Grace Church, Jamaica, on Monday, 11th inst., at 4 P. M.

LESTER.—At his residence, in New-Rochelle, on Friday evening, the 8th inst., JOSEPH W. LESTER, in the 51st year of his age.

Services at New-Rochelle, Tuesday, 12th inst., at 2 P. M., in the Presbyterian Church. Carriages will meet the 12 M. train from New-York and 8:10 A. M. and 12 M. trains from New-Haven. Relatives will please go direct to the house from the trains.

MOORE.—On the 8th inst. HANNAH M. MOORE, in the 85th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence at Rahway, N. J., on Second day, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

PHOEBUS.—At Montclair, N. J., on Saturday evening, 9th inst., ELIZA A., wife of the late Frank T. Phoebus.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning, at 12 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. James Arnold, Montclair. Carriages will meet the 10:40 train from Barclay-street Ferry. Interment at Green-Wood.

STRALE.—At Woodbridge, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 9, Mrs. MARIA H. STRALE, formerly of Brooklyn, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Monday, Aug. 11, from the house of her daughter, Mrs. R. D. Soflace, at Woodbridge, N. J., on the arrival of the train leaving Pennsylvania Railroad Depots, foot of Courtlandt and Desbrosses sts., New-York, 2:30 o'clock P. M., where carriages will be in waiting.

SWAN.—In Oyster Bay, New-York, on Saturday evening, Aug. 9, SARAH G., wife of Rev. B. L. Swan.

TELLER.—On Aug. 9, ANN ELIZABETH, wife of Dr. H. Teller, late of Brooklyn.

Funeral will take place on Tuesday, 12th inst., from her late residence, Mount Kisco, N. Y., at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend without further notice.

TOWNSEND.—At the Hoffman House, on Sunday evening, Aug. 10, 1873, GEORGE TOWNSEND, aged 59 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av. Mailed for 25c.

POLITICAL.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—There will be a regular meeting of this Association at their rooms, No. 334 Grand-st., on THIS (Monday) EVENING at 8 o'clock.

DANIEL F. CROWLEY, President.

JAMES LUMSDEN, Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The public sales of real estate held at the Exchange, for the week ending with Saturday, Aug. 9, were very meagre, both in number of sales made, and the aggregate amount of value represented. All the sales held there were of a legal character, and mostly in satisfaction for judgments in foreclosure suits. The total amount of City realty sold during the above period is $80,325, as against 165,950 for the week previous.

The suburban auctions during the past week were confined to those held by Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Yonkers, Westchester County, on Tuesday, and at Long Branch, on Saturday. Both of these sales were successfully carried out. At that at Yonkers 226 lots were sold, for a total of $36,366, and at that of Long Branch 200 lots, fronting on Ocean-avenue and Troutman and Seaview avenues and Main-street, were sold for a total of $137,120. The last-mentioned sale was successful beyond the most sanguine expectations of the owner, R. J. Dobbins, Esq., of Philadelphia, and the auctioneer pronounced it to be one of the most brilliant successes he had ever achieved. There were about 2,000 people in attendance at the sale, more than one-half of that number being taken to the grounds by special steam-boat and train from New-York. On the grounds the auctioneer's magnificent tent was erected, and under its shade the assembled multitude partook of a fine collation; they were then regaled by Grafulla's Band of music, and amused for a time by the witticisms of Mr. Harrison, the improvisatore singer. The sale began by the offering of the plot of land situate on the south-west corner of Ocean-avenue and Troutman-avenue. Competiton by bidding set in lively at once, and after a spirited contest it was knocked down to J. C. Osborn for $1,900 per city lot. All the adjoining plots on the same block were bought by the same person, as were the fronts of the two blocks to the south and west of it. Mr. Osborn bought the property for Jay Gould, Esq. The rest of the property was rattled off in quick succession to other buyers, and by about 5 o'clock all the lots were sold for excellent prices, and everything connected with the sale passed off smoothly from the beginning to the close, and to the entire satisfaction of all the parties concerned. While the sale was in progress, President Grant drove up, and after taking a quiet survey of the scene, smilingly resumed his ride. The particulars of the sale will be found tabulated below.

The following auctions are projected for the present week:

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

Tuesday, Aug. 12.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure, F. M. Scott, referee, of one lot, 20 by 80, on south side of Second-avenue, 80.10 feet south of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street. Also, under the direction of W. H. Meeks and John B. Cooper, executors of Jacob P. Giraud, Jr., the mansion-house and sixty-four acres of land at Poughkeepsie, on the Hudson River and Old Turnpike Road, two miles south of the city. There is a farm-house and other outbuildings on the premises, and the land is high and has fine views of the Hudson River.

Wednesday, Aug. 13.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure, R. C. Beamish, referee, of one house and lot, 25 by 100.4, on the north side of Fifty-ninth-street, 400 feet west of Ninth-avenue. Also, similar sale, G. H. Crawford, Esq., referee, of lease of house and lot, on the south side of Twenty-first-street, 100 feet west of Tenth-avenue, 25 by 91.11. Also, lease of building and four acres of land, at Linden, N. J., known as the American Chemical Works, by order of Geo. Caulfield, receiver.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., on the grounds at Saratoga, N. Y., 200 select lots situate on the Grand drive to the lake, and adjacent to the Race-course. The location is in all respects first class. Further particulars may be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 21 Park-row.

Thursday, Aug. 14.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, for account of a former buyer at the trustee's sale of the Jones' Wood tract, which took place on Thursday, May 22, 1873, eight lots, each 25 by 102.2, on the south side of Seventy-second-street, 148 feet west of Avenue B; also, four lots on the rear adjoining, and fronting on the north side of Seventy-first-street, each 25 by 102.2.

SUBURBAN AUCTION, SATURDAY, AUG. 9.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

1 block, 236 ft. front on Ocean-av., 325 ft. front on Minna-st., 206 ft. front on Gould-st., and 325 ft. front on Troutman-av.; to Jay Gould	$26,100
1 plot, 6 lots, 50 ft. front on Ocean-av., 200 feet on Minna-st.; same	6,800
5 lots adjoining on Minna-st., to corner of Gould-st., to the same	3,000
1 plot—13 lots—on w. s. of Gould-st., 335 ft. front, and on Troutman-av. 100 ft. front, to same	8,220
1 plot on n. w. corner Ocean-av. and Seaview-av., 105.9 ft. front on former, and 200 ft. fornt on latter, to Mr. Dalton, at per lot	500
1 plot adjoining on Seaview-av., 50x163, to J. C. Salter, at per city lot	390
1 plot adjoining, 50x68, to Mr. Malcomb, at per city lot	405
1 plot adjoining, 50x175, to the same, at per city lot	450
1 plot on s. w. corner Ocean-av. and Seaview-av., 66x205, to Mr. Wilson, at per city lot	510
3 lots adjoining, 75x120, to J. Richardson	2,100
4 lots adjoining, 100x120; Mr. Malcomb	2,400
7 lots adjoining, 175x120; F. O. Brown	4,375
1 plot, 66x191, on w. s. of Ocean-av., to J. R. Lewis, at per city lot	540
1 plot on s. w. corner of Ocean-av. and Cooper-av., 80x215, to C. Weiss, at per city lot	925
1 plot adjoining, 100x234, to same, at per city lot	750
1 plot adjoining, 100x222.8, to same, at per city lot	755
1 plot adjoining, 50x217, to Malcomb, at per city lot	750
1 plot adjoining, 50x211.4, to Maria Brown, at per city lot	750
1 plot adjoining, 50x205.8, at per city lot	755
1 plot, 78x200x135x205.8, on n. w. corner of Ocean-av. and Main-st. to same, at per city lot	855
1 plot adjoining, 135x40x141.8x40, to same, at per city lot	600
1 plot adjoining, 141.8x40x148.4x40, to J. S. Watson, at per city lot	595
1 plot adjoining on n. e. corner of Grant-av. and Main-st., 148.4x40x155x40, to same, at per city lot	595
1 plot, 135x40x140x40, on s. w. corner of Grant-av. and Main-st., to C. Ellis, at per city lot	620
1 plot adj., 80x150x80x140, to F. O. Brown, at per city lot	600
3 lots, each 25x120, on w. s. Grant-av., 135 ft. n. of Main-st., to C. Ellis	1,070
1 lot, 25x120, adjoining, to Mr. Nostrand	500
1 lot, 25x120, adjoining, to Mr. Harrington	505
2 lots, each 25x120, adjoining, to E. H. Stokes	1,000
4 lots, each 25x120, adjoining, to same	2,040
2 lots, each 25x120, adjoining, to F. O. Brown	1,030
1 plot, 40x138x40x142x40, on n. w. corner of Grant and Cooper avs., to Malcomb, at per city lot	730
1 plot, 40x146x40x142, to same, at per city lot	690
1 plot, 40x150x40x146, to same, at per city lot	710

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

To Friday, Aug. 8.

Lewis-st., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Delancey-st., 25x75, ½ part	$11,000
46th-st., s. s., 178 ft. w. of Broadway, 19.8x100.5	2,500
46th-st., s. s., 178 ft. w. of Broadway, 19x100.5	20,000
79th-st., s. s., 366 ft. w. of 1st-av., 120x102.2, ½ part	1,000
115th-st., No. 146, East, s. s., 426.10 ft. e. of 4th-av., 15.7x100.5	13,000
130th-st., n. s., 240 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x99.11, foreclosure	13,000
152d-st., n. s., 300.10 ft. w. of Boulevard, 49.2x99.11	18,250
153d-st., s. s., 300.10 ft. w. of Boulevard, 49.2x99.11	18,250
Madison-av., n. e. corner 47th-st., 75.5x100	70,000

LEASES.

Eldridge-st., Nos. 37 and 39, 5 years, per year	$3,000
Forsyth-st., Nos. 142 and 144, 5 years, per year	2,750
Hudson-st., No. 571, 3 1-6 years, per year	1,200
Mulberry-st., No. 65, 5 years, per year	2,400
Thomas-st., No. 11, first floor and basement, 5 years, per year	2,400
11th-st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of 3d-av., 70x100, 12 years, per year	2,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

LENOX HILL.—FOR SALE, ON 5TH-AV., LENOX Hill—a fine plot of four lots on 5th-av., with two in the rear. This property is elegantly located, and is suitable for the erection of a palatial residence. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCES.

HUGUENOT PARK, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, EIGHTEEN MILES from CITY HALL, and five minutes' walk from New-Rochelle or Pelhamville Depots, OVERLOOKING THE SOUND on the east, and the Palisades on the west. Land THOROUGHLY DRAINED, ROADS MACADAMIZED, SIDEWALKS BORDERED with TREES, beautiful lake, and pleasure-grounds, surrounded with fine country-seats. PLOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS will be disposed of on easy terms and at moderate prices to those desirous to erect houses for their own families. Further information can be had by applying to Dr. P. MOULTON or Hon. G. J. PENFIELD, New-Rochelle; B. D. LEFEVRE, No. 197 Fulton-st.; Major W. R. BERHOLZ, Engineer, No. 20 Nassau-st., or to J. F. HARRISON, Secretary and Treasurer, No. 132 Nassau-st.

TARRYTOWN HEIGHTS, OVERLOOKING THE Hudson River and Palisades, with commanding views and fine surroundings on the line of the New-York, Boston and Montreal Railroad, close to Tarrytown Station on the Hudson River Railroad, choice properties for sale in plots of acres to suit; fine shade, good water and handsome drives; no mosquitoes; printed description of the property upon application to F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT WESTCHESTER, A HANDSOME Italian cottage, situated on the highest point of land on THROGG'S NECK; two acres of land; near steam-boat landing, and within walking distance of proposed new depot on Port Chester and Harlem Railroad; price low; terms easy. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine-st.

LONG BRANCH PROPERTIES FOR SALE.—Ocean fronts, cottages, and choice plots of acres at speculation prices; desirable plots for sale at Monmouth Beach and Rumsen Neck. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer, will sell at auction, at his sales-rooms, No. 79 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Aug. 12, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of James L. Blackmore, deceased, consisting of fourteen valuable lots, upon which are erected three large brick tenement-houses, other houses, shops, &c.

Sale positive, to close the estate.

For maps and particulars apply to the auctioneer. By order of JACOB WEART, Administrator.

AUCTION SALE—PRIVATE RESIDENCE NO 120 West 23d-st., THIS (MONDAY) MORNING, commencing at 10:30 o'clock, the property of Louis Nathan, Esq. LUKE FITZGERALD, auctioneer, will sell this day over $25,000 worth and 400 lots, by catalogue, namely: Elegant costly household furniture; Chickering & Son's rose-wood piano-forte, carpets, parlor, library and drawing-room suites, centre-table, bronzes, paintings, etageres, bookcase, 800 volumes of books, bedroom suites, rose-wood and walnut bedsteads, bureaus, mattresses. Dining-room—Buffet, chairs, extension-table, &c.; also basement and kitchen furniture. N. B.—Sale positive.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—ESTATE OF WILLIAM Cromwell, deceased, Cromwell-place, Monroe, Orange County, N. Y. Finest dairy farm in Orange County; about 400 acres land in fine order and high cultivation; partly surrounding lake of 100 acres surface; within one mile of Monroe Station and village; two hours from New-York by Erie Railway; scenery magnificent; will be sold in fifty acre plots; terms liberal; no locality more desirable for country residences, Summer boarding-houses, or for farm and dairy purposes. Address JAMES W. CROMWELL, Executor, Post-office Box No. 2,024, New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

NEW SITELY HOTEL FACING BROADWAY, between Cooper Institute and Bible House, to lease; 100 suites rooms, stores large, restaurant under the same. Nos. 25 and 27 3d-av.

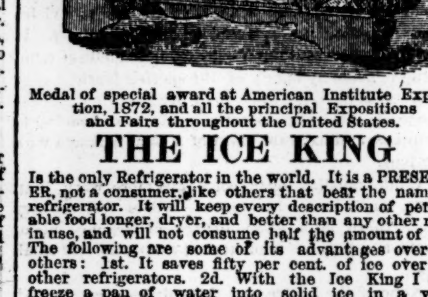
DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT.—ON FORDHAM HEIGHTS, Westchester County, a first-class country-place, containing six acres of land, large mansion, with all necessary out-buildings; fine garden, with green-house and grapery; half a mile from railroad depot; would be rented for a term of years to a desirable tenant, as the owner is going to Europe. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone front house, No. 322 West 14th-st., is being put in order; rent $2,000; new gas fixtures throughout. THORNTON M. RODMAN, No. 696 Broadway, north-east corner 4th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET IN DESIRAble locations, from $150 to $600 per month for the season, or longer, by OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

FURNITURE.



Medal of special award at American Institute Exposition, 1872, and all the principal Expositions and Fairs throughout the United States.

THE ICE KING

Is the only Refrigerator in the world. It is a PRESERVER, not a consumer, like others that bear the name of refrigerator. It will keep every description of perishable food longer, dryer, and better than any other now in use, and will not consume half the amount of ice. The following are some of its advantages over all others: 1st. It saves fifty per cent. of ice over all other refrigerators. 2d. With the Ice King I can freeze a pan of water into solid ice in a very few hours. 3d. It produces a dry, cold temperature in the provision chamber. 4th. It will produce a temperature of 18° below freezing-point in the warmest day of Summer. 5th. One article will not partake of the taste or smell of the other. 6th. The refrigerator, is divided into two separate and distinct compartments. 7th. The Ice King is one of the best refrigerators for cooling wine. 8th. Combined with the refrigerator is one of the finest water-coolers in the world. 9th. The provision chamber can easily be kept sweet and clean, as it has no drippings from the ice. 10th. It costs no more than the ordinary refrigerator, and is manufactured into all sizes, suitable for hotels, restaurants, saloons, steam-boats, grocers, butchers, and family purposes. The Ice King can now be seen in operation at

OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM OF THE ICE KING REFRIGERATOR Manufacturing Company, No. 1,184 BROADWAY, between 28th and 29th sts.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS TAKEN FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, BEDDING, &c., AT S. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham-st. AN IMMENSE STOCK AND LOW PRICES. Don't throw away your money on goods only made to sell, but GET A GOOD ARTICLE, AND TAKE TIME TO PAY FOR IT.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH WATER-cooler—the best meat, fruit, ice, and health preserver in the world. Refrigerators repaired. Send for book. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d-st.

A. KIMBEL & J. CABUS, FURNITURE MANUfacturers and Decorators, will remove from Nos. 928 and 930 Broadway, to their spacious ware-rooms, Nos. 7 and 9 East 20th-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 31st day of July, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHRISTOPHER R. ST. GEORGE, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 12th day of September, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M. OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC N. TICHENOR, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said Court against the estate of Isaac N. Tichenor, of the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Jersey City, in said district, on the 22d day of August, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district. SAMUEL PLUMMER, United States Marshal for said District. Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New-York.—In the matter of CALEB BARSTOW, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors and other persons interested that they attend and show cause, if any they have, at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 21st day of August, A. D. 1873, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, why the assignee herein should not be directed and authorized to sell at private sale a part of the estate herein to wit: Two hundred and seventy shares Positive Motion Loom stock at valuation of eight dollars per share to the bankrupt aforesaid, and to take in payment therefore receipted bills for expenses and costs in certain suits prosecuted for the benefit of the estate herein, as by the petition for this order more fully appears. —New-York, Aug. 9, 1873. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, Attorney.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM BALDWIN and HENRY D. SANGER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Abraham Baldwin and Henry D. Sanger, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of September, 1873, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, Nos. 12 and 14 John-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 9th day of August, 1873. au11-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 4,088.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. WATERBURY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William H. Waterbury, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 2d day of August, A. D. 1873. EVERETT CLAPP, Assignee, au4-law3wM* No. 251 Broadway.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERsey, ss.—At Newark, on the 25th day of July, A. D. 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN J. FITZ GERALD, JULIUS C. FITZ GERALD, and GERALD FITZ GERALD, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district. E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c., jy28-law3wM* No. 782 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 25th day of July, A. D. 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of HENRY RHIME, of Hoboken, in the County of Hudson; and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c., jy28-law3wM* No. 782 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FINANCIAL.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold COUPON AND REGISTERED CONSTRUCTION BONDS

AUTHORIZED BY ACTS OF CONGRESS, with Sinking Fund, AND FREE FROM GOVERNMENT, STATE, AND OTHER TAXES, ISSUED ONLY ON COMPLETED ROAD,

At 90 per Cent.

AND INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

These Bonds are secured by a SINKING FUND and by a FIRST MORTGAGE, covering the Company's Line through to the PACIFIC OCEAN, with its equipment franchises, &c., including upward of 15,000,000 ACRES OF LAND donated by the Government of the United States to aid in the construction of the road.

J. EDGAR THOMSON and SAMUEL M. FELTON, *Trustees of the Mortgage.*
THOMAS A. SCOTT, *President of Company.*

FIRST SERIES issued only as road is constructed on the Eastern Texas Division—504 miles of road.

209 Miles of Road in Operation.

From SHREVEPORT to DALLAS, and from MARSHALL to JEFFERSON.

Grading and bridging completed and ties delivered on 200 additional miles of road. Track now being laid at rate of ONE MILE PER DAY. Work commenced on California Division. First section, from San Diego East, under contract.

These Bonds are entitled to the benefit of a Sinking Fund, in addition to the fund to be derived from sale of lands, of an amount equal to ONE PER CENT. on all outstanding bonds, to be deposited with the TRUSTEES annually, and by them applied to the purchase and cancellation of bonds at par, as they shall be designated by lot, *at the option of the holders of the bonds so drawn*, and they are also receivable, at par and interest, in payment for any of the lands donated by the United States.

Government bonds and all other marketable securities will be received at current prices in exchange for these bonds, without expense to the investor.

Pamphlets, maps, and full information will be furnished on application to the following banking-houses:

H. G. STEBBINS & SON, New-York;
EDM'D D. RANDOLPH & CO., New-York;
B. K. JAMISON & Co., Philadelphia.

CITY OF ROCHESTER 7 PER CENT. BONDS,

ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WATER-WORKS UNDER ACT OF LEGISLATURE. PASSED APRIL 27, 1872.

Rochester possesses the elements of a prosperity unexcelled, if equalled, by any other city in this State. It is the centre of trade to a surrounding population of about 500,000, to whom the means of transportation are furnished by Railroads radiating from the city in eleven different directions.

Its indebtedness, excluding this loan, is less than $1,850,000, while it has Public Property amounting to about $2,350,000, and Private Real Estate valued at $70,000,000.

The bonds are issued in either Coupon or Registered form; the Registered being transferable at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, where both principal and interest is payable.

The expenditure of moneys derived from their sale is directed by the Mayor of the city and the Board of Commissioners.

PRICE PAR AND INTEREST. CIRCULARS UPON APPLICATION.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.

Bankers, No. 18 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

ON A COMPLETED ROAD.

TRACK CONNECTED BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO, AND THROUGH TRAINS WILL BE RUNNING IN A FEW DAYS.

The character of the road, and its unquestioned control of a large business in the immediate future, backed by the co-operation of wealthy capitalists, and experienced railroad men represented in its new direction, are a guarantee of the success of the Midland enterprise.

The earnings of the disconnected sections indicate a large and remunerative business on the completed road. Of the $8,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, less than $500,000 remain unmarketed, and the loan may be closed out at any moment.

For the present we are offering this limited amount for sale, and recommend them as a

A FIRST-CLASS AND SAFE SECURITY.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

No. 25 NASSAU-ST.

TOLEDO, WABASH & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S 7 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN.

Principal Due 1893. Interest Coupons Payable 1st February and 1st August, in City of New-York.

WE NOW OFFER THESE BONDS FOR SALE AT NINETY AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

Winslow, Lanier & Co., NO. 27 PINE-ST.

Perkins, Livingston & Post, NO. 31 NEW-ST.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Interest 7 per Cent.; January and July; principal due in 1903; Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each; Registered Bonds of $5,000 and $10,000 each. Price 105 and accrued interest. For sale by

DAVIS & FREEMAN,

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

JONES & SCHUYLER, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Offer for sale Railway and Miscellaneous Securities of the highest grade, paying from 8 to 11 per cent. per annum.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 18 WALL-ST., Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY. European Travelers' Letters of Credit. Exchange on City Bank, London, and the principal Cities of Europe.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

TENNESSEE NEW FUNDING BONDS OF 1874.—The past due bonds and coupons of State of Tennessee, funded into new bonds under act of April, 1873. JOHN B. MANNING, Banker and Broker, No. 5 New-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS.—AMERICAN, Adriatic, Commercial, National, Resolute. For sale by WM. C. GILMAN. No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

A SOUND INVESTMENT SECURITY.

7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS OF THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

AN EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE.

Total Length of Line	420 miles
Completed	335 miles
In Operation	309 miles
Under Construction	85 miles

These BONDS have UNUSUAL STRENGTH, being secured by a FIRST and ONLY MORTGAGE on an extension of 217 miles, and are a liability of the entire corporation representing 420 miles.

NET EARNINGS of the Road LARGELY EXCEED ALL INTEREST.

Receipts for 1872 ....$1,359,690

A gain of $395,000 over 1871 on same number of miles.

Receipts for June, 1873 ....$136,178 44

An examination of the route will show conclusively that the road penetrates a country of great productive capabilities, has a local business far more than self-supporting, and that it is A TRUNK LINE.

Diverging at Champaign, the road has two Western terminal points, Peoria and Keokuk, from which through its own connections, already in a forward state of construction, it will reach St. Paul, in Minnesota, and Grand Island, in Nebraska, the latter route following the borders of Missouri and Iowa, and passing through the rich South Platte Valley. The amount of through business from these sources, and from intersecting lines, will be of great magnitude.

From Indianapolis the Road has close connections with all the great diverging routes leading to the Atlantic coast, and also with Roads leading to the Ohio River and points South.

We offer the bonds at 90 and interest in currency, and, with our knowledge of the management and business of the Road, can recommend them UNQUALIFIEDLY as being

SAFE FOR ALL INVESTMENT PURPOSES.

TURNER BROTHERS

Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,

OFFER FOR SALE AND CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND

LAKE ONTARIO SHORE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN CONSOLIDATED Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE LAND-GRANT Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

Desirable WESTERN COUNTY BONDS, yielding Ten per cent. Interest.

TOWN Seven per cent. BONDS, State of New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 201 Broadway.

Cash Value of Assets, July 1	$1,168,066
Total Liabilities	96,890
Net Assets	$1,071,176

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1873.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

HENRY A. HOWE, President. P. NOTMAN, Vice Prest. and Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1873.

69TH DIVIDEND.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand. AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1873.

The Board of Managers of this Company has declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock, now represented by outstanding certificates.

This dividend, TOGETHER WITH THE INTEREST due shareholders upon their PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on and after FRIDAY, 1st of August next.

The transfer-books will close this evening and remain closed until the morning of MONDAY, Aug. 4.

By order of the Board. JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, CLEVELAND, July 24, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, which mature Sept. 1 proximo, will be paid on and after this date upon presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in New-York, with adjustment of interest for unexpired time. G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1873.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON BONDS of the Union School District of the City of Saginaw, Mich., due at the Atlantic National Bank, Aug. 10, 1873, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank on presentation on and after that date. E. WILLSON, Cashier.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on MONDAY, Aug. 4, 1873. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of taxes, has this day been declared, payable Aug. 11 proximo, till which date the transfer-books are closed. H. W. FORD, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Oriental Savings Bank, No. 430 GRAND-ST., BETWEEN ATTORNEY AND RIDGE STS.

OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3, and MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. will be declared July 1 on all sums of $5 and over which shall then have remained on deposit one or more months. DEPOSITS now, or at any time before July 21, will DRAW INTEREST from July 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday Evenings 5 to 7.

Assets—Eleven Million Dollars.

Surplus—Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED. Bank books in English, French, and German. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. N. J. HAINES, President. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, Chartered by the United States. No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York. ASSETS....OVER $4,000,000. J. W. ALVORD, President. G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary. A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector. SAM L. HARRIS, Manager. ☞ Send for circular. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The sixteenth annual term of this Institution will commence at No. 8 Great Jones-st., corner Lafayette-place, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, 1873. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. For catalogues or information, as to course of study, &c., address THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor, &c.

TEACHERS.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE" AIDS ALL who want good teachers; represents Teachers who seek positions, and does general Educational business. Established 1855. No. 14 Bond-st., New-York. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PRINCIPAL OF A graded school or an academy, day or boarding, by a graduate of college, who has had twelve years' of successful experience; the best of reference given. Address PRINCIPAL, care of A. Flack, Claverack, N. Y.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD WISHES AN engagement as teacher, instructor, or private tutor; classics, English literature, German, mathematics; best of references. J. B. H., Cambridge, Mass.

WANTED—A MALE TEACHER, AS PRINCIPAL FOR a school near the City; salary $1,500. Address with testimonials, COMMISSIONER, Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J. REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

THE BEST RECOMMENDATION—SONS OF former pupils at Yonkers Military Institute.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal. O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

Mrs. George Vandenhoff will open her boarding and day school for BOYS, at NO. 106 WEST 42D-ST., close to RESERVOIR PARK, Sept. 18. Number of boarding pupils limited to EIGHT. All the pupils will have the advantage of Mrs. Vandenhoff's personal instruction in ELOCUTION and in the correct and elegant speaking and writing of the English language, as well as in geography, history, and the English department generally. Latin, French, German, mathematics, &c., will be taught by competent masters.

School hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Applications may be made personally or by letter to MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF, No. 106 West 42d-st.

KIMBALL UNION ACADEMY, MERIDEN, N. H.

Expenses lower than at any other strictly first-class Academy in New-England. Rev. L. A. AUSTIN, A. M., Principal.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—A FAMily boarding-school. On the Harlem Railroad, eighty-five miles from New York. Full courses of seminary instruction, with preparation for college or business. Personal care in study, habits, and health. Terms, $360 per year. Fortieth year begins Sept. 15. S. T. FROST, A. M.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—(FOR BOARDERS ONLY.)

Session opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Location elevated and healthful; grounds ample; buildings handsome and commodious; course of studies extensive; thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English; careful oversight of the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

KINDERGARTEN.

MISS HAINES and MLLE. DE JANON

Respectfully announce that they will continue under the same teacher the kindergarten so successfully established last year, with the addition of an intermediate class and a class for training kindergarteners. Applications can be made personally or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MADAME O. da SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

Established A. D. 1860. Reopens Sept. 24. An advanced and finishing course in all departments, providing the best opportunities of European and home schools. Address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.

MISS HINSDALE (SUCCESSOR TO MRS. MACAULAY) WILL REOPEN HER ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL OR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NOS. 275 AND 277 MADISON-AV., ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1873. Application may be made as above.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y.

A first-class boarding school for boys. Pupils can be admitted at any time, and, if it is desired, may remain throughout the school year. Terms, $300 per annum. Circulars will be sent to those desiring information. THOS. D. REED.

MISS COMSTOCK,

Reservoir Park, near 5th-av., New-York. Primary, Progressive, and Finishing Ladies' School. Fall term commences Sept. 24; boarding pupils, sixteen; single rooms and school carriage, if desired. Circulars mailed on request. Personal information at the institution, Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th-st., Murray Hill.

MRS. GARRETSON,

NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Will reopen her English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24, 1873. Applications made personally or by letter, as above.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S INSTITUTE, No. 25 West 46th-st.

French, English, German, and Latin Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Number limited. Regular collegiate course taught. Reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. For circulars direct as above.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.

A BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young gentlemen, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., commences its tenth year Sept. 22. Circulars sent on application to REV. JOSEPH D. HULL.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 13 East 49th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 25. Address till Sept. 8, Fishkill, on the Hudson.

WELLS FEMALE COLLEGE, BANK OF CAYUGA LAKE, AURORA, N. Y.

Academic Department. For catalogue and lecture course address M. M. CARTER, Vice-President.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 24 EAST 22D-ST., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept 24.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN., Mrs. C. E. RICHARDSON, Principal.—This well-established institution, within little more than an hour's ride of New-York, offers in its course of instruction, and in the qualifications of its teachers, advantages such as are ordinarily only to be obtained in the best Metropolitan schools, and combines with those advantages such rural surroundings and so moderate a scale of charges as are unattainable in the City. A limited number of pupils only received. References—Bishop Williams, of Connecticut; Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, Martin Paine, M. D. New-York, and Rev. Mr. Tatlock, Stamford, of whom any information can be obtained till Sept. 15. School begins Sept. 22.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, Nos. 367, 369, and 371 West 23d-st.—Fourteen experienced instructors. German, English, and French thoroughly taught. Latin or Spanish optional. Special attention given to German studies of Anglo-American pupils. Kindergarten, boarding-school for boys. Fifteenth school year begins TUESDAY, Sept. 9. FEODOR THURM, Principal.

MERVIEW ACADEMY, BABYLON, LONG ISLAND—Established 1866.—Miss Gannon's English, French, and German Home Academy for Young Ladies, and Conservatory of Music, will reopen for the reception of pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Miss Gannon is assisted in the musical department by her niece, Miss Louisa Eckstein, the celebrated pianiste from London. Terms $280 per annum. Location healthy and pleasant.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, METHodist Building, No. 805 Broadway, New-York, will open (after a brief vacation) on MONDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M. Those desiring to arrange for seats will do well to call at the office before the 30th of August. First come best served. S. S. PACKARD, President. CHAS. CLAGHORN, Secretary.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y.—Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 17. For the Annual Register, containing improved course of study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

NAZARETH HALL.—REUNION OF GRADUATES on the 25th of September next, in commemoration of the Eighty-ninth anniversary of the foundation of the school. All former pupils are requested to send their present addresses without delay to Rev. EUGENE LEIBERT, Principal, Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

TRINITY COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL for Boys, at Sing Sing, N. Y., superintended by Rev. G. W. Ferguson, M. A., Rector, and by A. H. Austin, Principal, who receives a limited number of boarders, at moderate and inclusive charges. For prospectus apply to the Principal

ROCKY DELL INSTITUTE, LIME ROCK, Conn.—Family School for Boys.—Location retired and healthful; accommodations ample and superior; instruction thorough; discipline mild and parental; next term begins Sept. 17. Address J. H. HURLBURT, Principal.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Inst. for both sexes; fine grounds; 167 furnished rooms; 20 instructors; 11 departments; 120 classical pupils; large gymnasium and drill hall. Special advantages in all departments. Term opens Sept. 8. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Prest., Claverack, N. Y.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, combining thorough instruction with home care and training, will reopen Sept. 10. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY.—A MILITARY COLlege, established 1834. Preparatory department. Thorough classical, scientific, and military instruction. Good discipline. Address Prof. CHARLES DOLE, Northfield, Vt. Year 1873-4 opens Aug. 28.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE.—A boarding school for both sexes under the care of the Society of Friends; full term commences 9th month, 8th, 1873. Address S. C. COLLINS, Principal, Chappaqua, N. Y.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Established 1820.—Next term commences Sept. 24. Apply for circulars and information to Prof. O. P. HUBBARD or EDWARD A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

BOYS' HOME AND SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMinary, Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y., reopens 1st September, combining the facilities of a complete education with the advantage of a Christian home. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR.

OREAD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass. Send for catalogue. H. R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

MME. BOORAEM'S SCHOOL WILL OPEN Sept. 2. For circulars, apply to Mme. BOORAEM, Brookfield Centre, Conn.

DR. SACHS' CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR boys, No. 53½ West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 15; German a specialty.

RURAL HIGH SCHOOL, CLINTON, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. References exchanged. Send for circular. A. P. KELSEY, Principal.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st., will reopen Sept. 22—Boarding and Day School.

DULL BOYS WAKED UP AND SET A-GOING AT Yonkers Military Institute. Box 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS OF THE Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, the 25th of September, 1873.

AN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING School for five boys; small day school, good home, moderate terms. M. OAKEY, Jamesburg, N. J.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A Boarding-school for boys. Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

NAZARETH HALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Work recommences Sept. 11. Boys, "Fall in."

INSTRUCTION.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 31 West 52d-st., near 5th-av. and Central Park. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24; a thorough English course with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages; home comforts and home priveleges are the distinguishing features of this school; the musical department under the direction of Prof. S. B. MILLS, and other instructors of acknowledged talent, offers peculiar advantages to those who desire to make music a special study. All communications to be addressed as above till Sept. 1, when Mlle. ROSTAN will be at home to receive applications herself.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,

A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science. Classes are also formed in music, drawing, fencing, and elocution.

A thoroughly organized military department, riding school, with well-trained horses, gymnasium, &c. Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 16. BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals, Sing Sing, N. Y.

STAMFORD MILITARY INSTITUTE, Established 1850.

A family school for boys; earnest teaching, faithful discipline; location healthful, beautiful and only one hour from New-York City; a safe, happy, Christian home. Send for Catalogue with full details and references.

W. C. WILLCOX, A. M., CAPT. W. A. FLINT, Principals, Stamford, Conn.

D'AERTS INSTITUTE.

Miss M. A. E. PHILLIPS' Boarding and Day School for young ladies has removed to the larger and more elegantly-arranged building, No. 26 East 50th-st., (between Madison and 5th avs.,) near Central Park, where a select number of pupils, limited to fourteen, will be received into the family and enjoy the privileges of a refined and beautiful home. References: Rev. Samuel Hanson Cox, D. D., LL.D., Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Ferd. C. Ewer, D. D., and many others. A Kindergarten Department for little children. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

REMOVAL.

Miss STEERS' English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 12 East 47th-st., will reopen Sept. 22, 1873. The school carriage will be in attendance for pupils.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY,

For young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Music and the fine arts a specialty. Opens Sept. 17. C. C. WETSELL, Principal and Proprietor.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NEWBURG, N. Y. For circular, address the Principal.

MISS HAINES and MLLE. DE JANON

Respectfully announce that they will continue under the same teacher, the kindergarten so successfully established last year, with the addition of an intermediate class, and a class for training kindergarteners. Applications can be made personally or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MME. C. MEARS, (Assisted by MLLE. L. SEE,) No. 222 Madison-av., New-York.

English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. WILL REOPEN SEPT. 22, 1873. Mme. C. M. will be at home after Sept. 1 to receive her patrons and friends.

MRS. FREDERICK JOHNSON, AND MISS AGNES L. JONES.

Will reopen their English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 13 East 31st-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 25.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,

A BOARDING-SCHOOL for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN. ESTABLISHED 1854. Earnest teaching. Common-sense management. BENJ. MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MACGREGOR HALL, FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.

A Family and Day School for young ladies; will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Address Miss M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER WILL REOPEN HER HOME, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL For Young Ladies and Children, Sept. 24, 1873, at her residence, No. 20 East 47th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe-av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., reopens Sept. 17. Application may be made personally, or for circulars, as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J., offers to twenty-five boarding pupils superior educational advantages, and the choicest home accommodations. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

LESPINASSE FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

French, language of the school. Opens Sept. 22. Circulars at BRENTANO'S Book-store, No. 33 Union-square, and LESPINASSE & FRIEDMANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

MRS. WILLIAMES, No. 26 WEST 39TH-ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on Sept. 25, 1873. Address as above, by letter, until Sept. 10.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEAR PEEKSKILL, N. Y. CHARLES D. MORRIS, Principal. Reopens Sept. 16.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.

The next session will commence Sept. 17. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON. IRVING INSTITUTE—School for Boys. Address ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

EAST GREENWICH ACADEMY, EAST GREENWICH, R. I.—A first-class school in every respect for the youth of both sexes, preparatory to, and under the auspices of Boston University. Rates of board and tuition exceptionally low. Department of Music in charge of Dr. E. TOURJEE, Director of the New England Conservatory of Music. Department of Elocution under Prof. LEWIS B. MONROE, Dean of the School of Oratory of Boston University. The institution is located upon the shores of Narragansett Bay, twelve miles from Providence, on the direct route between Boston and New-York, in a region of unsurpassed healthfulness and beauty. Academic year begins Aug. 19. For circulars, with full particulars, address Rev. FRANCIS D. BLAKESLEE, Principal.

SEABURY SEMINARY, NO. 125 WEST 42D-st., near Reservoir Park.—Commences Sept. 20; seventh successful year; a thorough classical English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children; French spoken; also separate school for boys, under immediate charge of principal and first-class masters; three departments, senior, junior, and kindergarten; modern and ancient languages, drawing, painting, music, by professors; *no charge without adequate improvement*; highest references. Apply to Senior Principal, Mrs. FROST, No. 125 West 42d-st.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen Sept. 23. Apply by letter till Sept. 1, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their school in New-York.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, New-Haven, Conn.—Fortieth year. Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Prin.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE, SOUTH WILLIAMStown, Berkshire County, Mass.—Established by present Principal, 1842. A family school for boys, with English, Scientific, and Classical Departments. School year opens Aug. 27. For catalogues, address BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M., Principal.

MISS WHITCOMB'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 82 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17, 1873. Address as above for circular.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$300 a year, pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known institution. Number of pupils limited to thirty-five. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

A boarding-school for boys, opens Sept. 1 at Madison, N. J. JAMES SHIER, M. A., Principal.

FOR BOYS.—MANSION-SQUARE INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; a first-class boarding-school; grounds extensive; uniform, dark blue; daily gymnastic drill. Reopens SEPT. 17. Address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE.—BOARDING-school for boys. Begins September 9. E. A. FAIRCHILD, A. P. NORTHROP.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—The Autumn term begins Sept. 8, 1873; a native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Misses PEAKE, Principals.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., continues to furnish the best educational advantages at reasonable rates. Address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass.—Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS WILL reopen her French and English Day School for young ladies and children, at her new residence, No. 23 West 48th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 29.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL AND Military Academy, Peekskill, on the Hudson.—Reopens first Monday in September. Z. S. SEARLE, Principal.

PELHAM INSTITUTE.—SCHOOL FOR BOYS opens Sept. 8. Address S. PELHAM, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S ENGlish and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen Oct. 1, at Astoria, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 17.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

$200 TO $250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island. E. HINDS, A. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ATTENTION, LADIES.

Capable servants, German, English, Irish, Scotch, Swedish, &c., for City or country, now waiting for situations at CARPENTER'S Agency, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

AT FELTON & CO'S., NO. 645 6TH-AV., COMpetent and reliable servants, Protestant and Catholic; City and country; suitable for private families, boarding and Summer houses.

A NUMBER OF GERMAN SERVANTS FOR all capacities, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st. Mrs. LOWE.

ATTENTION, LADIES!—FIRST-CLASS HELP of all nationalities, any capacity, for City or country, with unexceptionable references, at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat and tidy young girl in a private family; has excellent references as to character and ability; is willing and obliging, and has no objection to assist with children; understands her work thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., (over drug-store.)

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS OR Nurse and Seamstress.—By a very neat, tidy American Protestant girl in City or country; will give excellent recommendations; understands her work in every respect, and is particularly fond and careful of children; a good home desired. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Assist in Washing.—By a nice, honest, industrious young German girl; is a good chamber-maid and laundress, or general house-worker; either City or country; can give good references. Call at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., up-stairs.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER—CHAMBER-maid and Waitress.—By two very tidy North of Ireland Protestant girls, (sisters;) both are well recommended; cook can make excellent bread, biscuits, pies, pastry, &c.; chamber-maid is an excellent waitress, good fine washer, ironer, &c.; will do the entire work of an ordinary family between them at moderate wages in a good home. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A neat, tidy young woman, who is an excellent family cook; makes nice bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; does all kinds of washing and ironing in best style; will be well recommended by last City employer; will go in country if situation is permanent. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A competent and reliable woman in a private family; is a good cook and a thorough laundress; has unexceptionable references; is willing and obliging, and understands her work thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, RESPECTable, trustworthy, and not afraid of a large washing or a sizeable family, as cook, washer, and ironer, or general work; City or country; wants a place, and will keep it when she gets it; has reference. Call at No. 106 6th-av., over blue store.

COOK, &c.—BY A DANISH GIRL, WITH THREE years' reference, in a private family, to cook, wash, and iron, or do general work; is temperate, honest, and a good worker; wishes to get a place where she can remain through the Winter or longer; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th-av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH COOK, EXPERIENCED in all kinds of cooking; boning, larding, makes jellies, ice-cream, and all sorts of cakes; is neat and sober; wages $20; willing to assist in washing. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., French Bureau, first floor.

COOK TO ASSIST WITH THE WASHING.—By a respectable, neat, and competent woman in a private family; has excellent references; is willing and obliging, and understands the cooking of meats, game, and pastry; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., (over drug-store.)

COOK.—BY A VERY RELIABLE WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; understands both French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; has the best of reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 342 4th-av.

DOMESTIC HELP Of all nationalities, including FRENCH AND GERMAN, constantly on hand at ODELL'S, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway. ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN. ESTABLISHED 1852.

FRENCH LADY'S MAIDS, NURSES, GOVernesses, chamber-maids, waitresses, cooks, are in great number at the French Bureau, No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., up-stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE AND competent young woman, in a private family; has excellent reference; is willing and obliging; is a good cook and thorough laundress; understands her work thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A TIDY YOUNG PERSON, in City or country; has a good idea of work, and is not afraid to be useful in any capacity; desires a good, permanent home at moderate wages. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A MOST EFFICIENT AND competent French maid; has four years' references from the best family in France; is thoroughly competent in hair-dressing and all that concerns a maid's duties. Can be seen at the French Bureau, No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WOULD LIKE some washing to do at her own home; first-class washer and ironer; also fluting and puffing done in the French style. Can be seen at No. 319 West 25th-st., one flight of stairs, back room.

LAUNDRESS. — A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman solicits families', ladies' or gentlemen's washing by the week, month or dozen; excellent reference. Mrs. T. D. Anthony, No. 420 West 52d-st.

NURSE.—AS THOROUGH INFANT'S NURSE, BY A Protestant woman; is capable of taking the entire charge; City reference. Address Infant's Nurse, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

NURSE.—BY A REGULAR INFANT'S NURSE; HAS excellent references; can dress a lady's hair if necessary; has been accustomed to travel. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

NO. 527 GREENWICH-ST.—DRESSES CUT AND fitted, $1 per day, by an experienced dress-maker.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—BY AN experienced person; thoroughly understands her business in every branch; has first-class private family reference; is competent to take charge of glass, silver, &c., in a gentleman's family; or will take a situation in a first-class boarding house. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITRESS. — BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED Protestant young woman; two and three years' City reference from her last places; excellent waitress, or will take chamber-work and waiting or chamber-maid and seamstress; can cut, fit, and operate; thorough servant; country or City. Address S., No. 335 4th-av.

WASHING.—AT NO. 220 WEST 16TH-ST., SECOND floor, back, washing by a woman taken in by the dozen, or by the month, or will go out by the day to wash and iron; gets up everything first-class.

MALES.

MALE HELP

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, SUCH AS COACHMEN, PORTERS, WAITERS, GARDENERS, FOOTMEN, FARMERS, USEFUL MEN, &c., of every nationality. REFERENCES INVESTIGATED. ODELL'S, No. 109 West 34th-st., Corner Broadway. ESTABLISHED 1852.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery Branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge. Men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address (with stamp inclosed) W. B. CHURCHILL. Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO IS a good coachman and groom; also, a good gardener, and can take care of cattle, milk, mow lawns, tend furnace, handle and train young horses, &c.; well recommended. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISH MARRIED MAN; is a good groom and careful driver; understands vegetable gardening, milking; is a useful, obliging man; is used to City and country driving. Address, for two days, W. C., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

FARMER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN ON a gentleman's farm; thoroughly understands the care of stock; can milk and make himself generally useful. Call or address, for two days, No. 1,418 2d-av., near 74th-st., in store.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A SCOTCHman, who understands all branches of kitchen and flower gardening, greenhouse, graperies, farm-work, milking, taking care of cattle and horses, driving, &c.; has five years' reference from last employer. Can be seen at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE German, who can take care of cattle, horses and poultry, drive, milk, do gardening; has good reference from last employer. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER.—BY A SOBER AND INDUSTRIOUS Protestant man; has a small family; give a description of your garden department, with wages. Address S. Agnew, Goshen, Orange County, N. Y.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant, aged twenty-two years, temperate and industrious; can do plain gardening, edge walks, mow lawns, tend furnace, take care of horses, cattle and poultry, drive, &c. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGlishman as waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent and has the best of references from his former employer. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th-av.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED waiter, either public or private; has excellent references, which will bear investigation. Address M. T., Box No. 39 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WATCHMAN OR PORTER.—Address W. H. C., Box No. 231 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000 SPECIAL CAPITAL WANTED on good security, in a well-established manufacturing business; twenty per cent. guaranteed; principals only will be noticed. Address A. S. C., Station D.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 OR MORE; a young American gentleman preferred, for an established foreign exchange house; best of references given and required. Address, with real name and references, W. K., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WITH SOME EXPERIence in the retail drug business, desires making connection with first-class wholesale dealer; would travel; best Western references given. Address for two days, A. M., Metropolitan Hotel, New-York City.

WANTED TO INVEST FROM $3,000 TO $5,000 in some legitimate manufacturing business; country preferred; or would invest in a good water-power, with a good building attached, suitable for machinery. Address E. S., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

*Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 13 | Samaria, Sat'day, Aug. 16
*Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 20 | Abyssinia, Sat'day, Aug. 23
*Algeria, Wed'day, Aug. 27 | Batavia, Saturday, Aug. 30
*Russia, Wed'day, Sept. 3 | Calabria, Sat'day, Sept. 6
*Java, Wednesday, Sept. 10 | Parthia, Saturday, Sept. 13

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, Aug. 16, 12 M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.........Thursday, Aug. 21, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.........Saturday, Aug. 23, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL..........Thursday, Aug. 28, 9 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Aug. 30, 10 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Thursday, Sept. 4, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark-st., corner Lake-st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 16, at 11:30 A. M.
OCEANIC.........SATURDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC........SATURDAY, Aug. 30, at 10 A. M.
ADRIATIC........SATURDAY, Sept. 6, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

Europa......Wed., Aug. 13 | India.........Sat., Aug. 30
Anglia......Sat., Aug. 16 | Italia.........Wed., Sept. 3
Trinacria...Wed., Aug. 20 | Australia......Sat., Sept. 6
California..Sat., Aug. 23 | Olympia........Wed., Sept. 10
Caledonia...Wed., Aug. 27 | Victoria.......Sat., Sept. 13

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers. Gold.	Wed. Steamers. Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $65	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations	$130	$130

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets for passage to or from any sea-port or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amount at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE..........DAURE....Saturday, Aug. 23
ST. LAURENT......ROUSSAN..Saturday, Sept. 6
EUROPE...........LEMARIE..Saturday, Sept. 20
VILLE DU HAVRE...SURMONT..Saturday, Oct. 4

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—Railroad tickets between Paris and Vienna at reduced rates.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL (Eng.) DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 18 EAST RIVER, as follows:

ARRAGON, WESTERN..........Wednesday, Aug. 27
LAPLAND, JONES............Wednesday, Sept. 3
GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER....Saturday, Sept. 27
CORNWALL, GIBSON, to follow.

Cabin passage, $70 currency. Intermediate, $45 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 70 South-st., New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. MORGAN..........Aug. 13, 9:30 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. GUARD.............Aug. 20, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN...Aug. 27, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN...Sept. 3, 1:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Sept. 10, 8:30 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. JAS. PRICE, JR....Aug. 17.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT. From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

GREECE, THOMAS.......Saturday, Aug. 16, at 11 A. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN........Saturday, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER......Saturday, Aug. 30, at 9:30 A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE.........Saturday, Sept. 6, at 3 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER......Thursday, Aug. 14, at 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol or London, at the lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Aug. 20.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. SEABURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer ALASKA, Capt. NOLEN, leaving Panama for San Francisco, and calling at Acapulco, Mazatlan and Manzanillo; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific Ports. Departures of 20th each month from New-York connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. The steam-ship COSTA RICA will leave San Francisco on Aug. 23, for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

One of the company's splendid steamers will leave San Francisco Sept. 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

H. J. BULLAY, Sup't. GEO. H. BRADBURY, Pres't.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH..........Aug. 23
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM.....................Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.....................Oct. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, Aug. 12.
Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, Aug. 19.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, Aug. 26.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.

March 31, 1873.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE..........Aug. 23
GLAMORGAN.........Sept. 13
PEMBROKE..........Oct. 4
GLAMORGAN.........Oct. 25

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin.........$55 currency.
Steerage.............$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

ZODIAC, Capt. CHAPIN, TUESDAY, Aug. 12, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. CHESEMAN, THURSDAY, Aug. 14, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Aug. 16, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 16, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A., G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. CROWELL, Wednesday, Aug. 13.

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAMES BERRY, on Saturday, Aug. 16.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren,) Or WM. P. CLYDE, No. 6 Bowling-green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth Pier No. 12 North River.)

For Turk's Island and Jamaica, ATLAS, (new,) Capt. PORTER, Aug. 7.

For Port-au-Prince, Savanilla, and Carthagena, CLARIBEL, Aug. 9.

For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CLEOPATRA, (Havana only)..........Aug. 14
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico) 12 M., Saturday, Aug. 16.
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only)..........Aug. 21

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

STEAM-BOATS MORRISANIA AND HARLEM WILL LEAVE

MORRISANIA—6:05, 7:20, 8:15, 9:20, 10:15, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:45, 4:15, 5:15, and 6:10 P. M.

FULTON SLIP—7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:25, 11:45 A. M.; 1:30, 3:05, 4:15, 5:15, 6:20, and 7:05 P. M. Landing at 8th-st.

All boats connect with steamer Catlin for High Bridge.

C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

STEAMER HELEN, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Saturday, 9th	2:00 P. M.	Monday, 11th	6:30 A. M.
Monday, 11th	3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 12th	6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 12th	11:30 A. M.	Wed'day, 13th	7:00 A. M.
Wed'day, 13th	12:30 P. M.	Thursday, 14th	7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 14th	1:00 P. M.	Friday, 15th	8:00 A. M.
Friday, 15th	2:00 P. M.	Saturday, 16th	8:30 A. M.
Saturday, 16th	3:00 P. M.	Monday, 18th	6:00 A. M.
Monday, 18th	3:00 P. M.		

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, 8th	3:00 P. M.	Friday, 8th	7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 9th	3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 9th	7:00 A. M.
Sunday, 10th	8:30 A. M.	Saturday, 9th	7:00 P. M.
Monday, 11th	6:00 A. M.	Sunday, 10th	4:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 12th	7:00 A. M.	Monday, 11th	10:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 13th	7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 12th	11:00 A. M.
Thursday, 14th	8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 13	12:00 M.
		Thursday, 14th	12:30 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSION TO GLEN COVE AND SEA CLIFF GROVE.—On and after July 1 steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier 36, East River, one slip above Catherine Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9:15 A. M., for Sea Cliff only, and 5 P. M. for Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, and Sea Cliff, touching at 33d-st. 15 minutes later each trip. Returning from Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, at 7:04 A. M., and Sea Cliff at 7 o'clock A. M., and 2:30 P. M. Single fare, 35 cents. Freight received during the day until 4:45 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY $2, SARATOGA $3 50, BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 23d-st., north of Erie Ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets by special cars and baggage checked to Saratoga and Sharon.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st. June 1, 1873.

TOURISTS' ROUTE TO HALIFAX AND THE PROVINCES via new steam-ship FALMOUTH, from Portland. Tickets and information furnished at the office of the FALL RIVER, NORWICH, and STONINGTON LINES. EXCURSION tickets to Halifax and return, $22.

REGULAR CONEY ISLAND BOAT.—DAILY Excursions to the Sea-shore. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Christopher-st., N. R., at 9:15 A. M., 12:15, 3:15 P. M.; Franklin-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Pier No. 6 N. R. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.

EAST RIVER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.—Steamer METAMORA leaves daily, 8th-st., East River, at 9:30 A. M., 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.; Pier 27 E. R., 9:50 A. M., 12:50 and 3:50 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Martin's Pier, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDING at Baylis' Dock, (Fort Schuyler,) Great Neck, Sand's Point, Glen Wood.—Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) at 4 P. M., stopping at 33d-st., each way, for passengers only.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton, the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—THE beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves foot of Market-street every afternoon at 3:30, and 33d-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:35 o'clock A. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily, foot of Market-st., East River, at 3:15, and 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad; cool, invigorating sail; no dust, and about half railroad fare.

ASTORIA FERRY FROM 92D-ST., NEW-York.—Two fine new boats, on twelve minutes time; Broadway and Astor-place cars run directly to the ferry.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays included,) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points of New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

STONINGTON LINE

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.—DAY LINE.

The entirely new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, 3,000 tons, is now running daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot 23d-st., East River, at 2:30 P. M.

Steamer SYLVAN GLEN, from Peck-slip at 2:10 P. M., connects with the RHODE ISLAND, Dry Dock cars from Astor House, Avenue C cars from Chambers-st., and Twenty-third-street cars run direct to above pier.

NIGHT LINE.—Daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M., steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Tickets sold at all the principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner Thomas-st., and Westcott Express Company's office, No. 785 Broadway, corner 10th-st.; No. 1,302 Broadway, No. 595 6th-av., corner 35th-st.; No. 7 Park-place, and No. 327 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

STEAMER RHODE ISLAND,

From foot 23d-st., East River.

EXCURSION

Tickets to Stonington and return same trip for $3.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air Line," at 8:50 A. M. 3:20 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M., and via P. W. and B. R. R., at 9 A. M., 12:30 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:50, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3:20, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M., 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M. Emigrant and 2d class, 7:05 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, 8, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7, 8, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9, 9:30, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8:10 A. M., 12 noon, 4:10, 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 1, 3:50 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:25 A. M., 6:35 P. M., daily; 5:22, 10:15 A. M., and 3:55 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, via "Pennsylvania Air Line," 6:40 A. M., 4:05 and 9:15 P. M. Sundays, 6:40 A. M.; and via P. W. and B. Railroad 6:40 A. M., 4:35 and 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 6:40 A. M.

From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:20, 11:55 A. M.; 2:15, 3:55, 4:35, 6:05, 7:25, 9:15, 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:25, 11:20 A. M.; 3:55, 10:13 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Sharon, &c.

6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Trains depart and arrive at Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York:

Depart.		Arrive.
8:10 A. M.	Mail for Patchogue, connecting Rockaway and Hempstead	6:05 P. M.
9:40 A. M.	Rockaway Express	6:52 P. M.
10:40 A. M.	Islip Accommodation, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach	4:30 P. M.
1:40 P. M.	Babylon Acc'n, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach	10:35 P. M.
3:40 P. M.	Babylon Express, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach	9:45 A. M.
4:10 P. M.	Fire Island and Patchogue Ex.	10:05 A. M.
4:40 P. M.	Patchogue Acc'n, connecting Rockaway and Hempstead	9:00 A. M.
5:10 P. M.	Hempstead and Rockaway Ex.	8:40 A. M.
5:40 P. M.	Islip Acc'n, connecting Hempstead and Rockaway	8:05 A. M.
6:40 P. M.	Babylon Acc'n, connecting Hempstead and Rockaway	6:46 A. M.
9:30 A. M.	Sundays only, from Bushwick-av. for Patchogue, Hempstead, and Rockaway Beach, arriving at Bushwick at	7:00 P. M.

Baggage checked at Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York; or South 8th-st., Brooklyn.

L. S. CANFIELD, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-St.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M. 3 and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) A. M.; 12 M.; 1, (Ex.,) 3, (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, and 5:10, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.,) P. M.

To South Norwalk at 3:15 (Ex.) and 6:35 P. M.

To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 2:20, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6, and 7:20 P. M.

The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield, and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping-cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of Company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.

JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

NEW ROUTE TO BABYLON AND FIRE ISLAND

VIA FLUSHING AND NORTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

Trains leave Hunter's Point for above places at 9 and 11 A. M. and 2:30, 4, (express,) 5, (express,) 5:30, and 6:30 P. M.

Trains leave Babylon at 6:20, 8:20, (express,) 8:30, 10:32 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:40 P. M.

Time by express train, 1 hour 10 minutes.

Time by accommodation train, 1 hour 30 minutes.

Ferry-boats leave foot of East 34th-st., New-York, fifteen minutes before train time, and leave James-slip, foot of Chambers-st., East River, thirty minutes before train time.

Trains leaving Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. connect with boats for Fire Island.

Trains leaving Babylon at 8:20 A. M., and 3:55 P. M. connect with boats from Fire Island.

AUG. 4, 1873. G. H. SHARP, Train Despatcher.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Leave Grand Central Depot, via New-Haven Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.

The 1 o'clock train carries drawing-room cars and reaches Newport in seven hours and ten minutes.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent, Newport, R. I.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SKIN DISEASES A SPECIALTY.

Dr. J. M. VAN DYKE is the only graduated physician in America that makes the treatment of skin diseases a specialty. He has studied and analyzed every form of skin disease in existence until he has arrived at almost perfection in their treatment. This treatment cures eruptions, rashes, humors, pimples, black heads, spots, and all diseases of the skin. Dr. VAN DYKE can be consulted on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY of each week at No. 6 West 16th-st., New-York, at all hours; and SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY at No. 1,126 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE IN GREEN-WOOD—A PLOT CONtaining two-thirds of a full lot, in the most desirable part of the cemetery; price low. Inquire at No. 155 Bergen-st., Brooklyn.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, July 29, 1873.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF New-York:

SIR—Notice is hereby given that, at the general election to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of G. HILTON SCRIBNER;

A Controller, in the place of NELSON K. HOPKINS;

A Treasurer, in the place of THOMAS RAINES;

An Attorney General, in the place of FRANCIS C. BARLOW;

A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of WILLIAM B. TAYLOR;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of JOHN D. FAY;

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of SOLOMON SCHEU;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, two (2) Justices of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in the place of DANIEL P. INGRAHAM and ENOCH L. FANCHER, whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Senator for the Fourth Senate District, comprising the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Senator for the Fifth Senate District, comprising the Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Senator for the Sixth Senate District, comprising the Tenth, Eleventh, and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Senator for the Seventh Senate District, comprising the Eighteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Senator for the Eighth Senate District, comprising the Twelfth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-second Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the Forty-third Congress of the United States, from the Sixth Congressional District, as established by chapter 619 of the Laws of 1872, comprising the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City of New-York, and that portion of the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards of the said City lying east of Third-avenue, as said Wards existed on the 5th day of November, 1872, in place of James Brooks, deceased.

CITY AND COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Twenty-one (21) Members of Assembly;

A Sheriff, in the place of MATTHEW T. BRENNAN;

A County Clerk, in the place of CHARLES E. LOEW;

Two Justices of the Marine Court, in the place of GEORGE M. CURTIS and HENRY E. HOWLAND;

Three (3 Coroners, in the place of PATRICK H. KEENAN, NELSON W. YOUNG, and GERSON N. HERRMAN;

Two Justices of the Superior Court, in place of JOHN M. BARBOUR and CLAUDIUS M. MONELL;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of inspectors of election and County canvassers is directed to chapter 314 of Laws of 1873, a copy of which is printed herewith, entitled, "An Act to provide for submitting to the electors of this State, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday following the first Monday of November, eighteen hundred and seventy three, the question whether the offices of Chief Judge and Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, of Justices of the Supreme Court, of the Judge of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, of the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, of the Judge of the Superior Court of Buffalo, of the Judge of the City of Brooklyn, of the County Judge of the several counties of this State, shall hereafter be filled by appointment, pursuant to section seventeen, article six, of the Constitution," for instructions in regard to their duties under said act. Also to sections seventeen and eighteen, chapter 613 of the Laws of 1873, a copy of which is printed herewith, entitled "An Act to provide for the annexation of the towns of Morrisania, West Farms, and King's Bridge, in the County of Westchester, to the City and County of New-York," for instructions as to their duties under said act.

Chapter 314.

AN ACT to provide for submitting to the electors of this State, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday following the first Monday of November, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, the question whether the offices of Chief Judge and Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, of Justices of the Supreme Court, of the Judge of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, of the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, of the Judge of the Superior Court of Buffalo, of the Judge of the City of Brooklyn, of the County Judge of the several counties of this State, shall be hereafter filled by appointment, pursuant to section seventeen, article six, of the Constitution.

Passed April 26, 1873; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The question whether the offices of Chief Judge and Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, the Justices of the Supreme Court, the Judges of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, of the Superior Court of Buffalo, of the City Court of Brooklyn, and the County Judge of the several counties of this State, shall hereafter be filled by appointment, shall be submitted to the electors of this State, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, as provided in section seventeen of article six of the Constitution of this State, in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

SEC. 2. The inspectors of election in each election district in the State shall provide two boxes, in which they shall deposit the ballots of the electors upon the question whether the judges and justices of the several courts named in the first section of this act shall hereafter be filled by appointment. One of said boxes shall be labeled "Appointment or election of the Chief Judge and Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals and of Justices of the Supreme Court." The other one shall be labeled "Appointment or election of Judges of City and County Courts." Each citizen entitled to vote at such election may vote two ballots, as follows: One of them shall be indorsed "Appointment or election of the Chief Judge and Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals, and of the Justices of the Supreme Court," and shall contain on the inside, when folded, the words, "Shall the offices of the Chief Judge and Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals and of the Justices of the Supreme Court be hereafter filled by appointment—Yes," or the words, "Shall the offices of Chief Judge and Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals and of the Justices of the Supreme Court be hereafter filled by appointment—No;" and all such ballots shall be deposited in the boxes labeled "Appointment or election of Chief Judge and Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals and Justices of the Supreme Court." The other of said ballots shall be indorsed, "Appointment or election of Judges of City and County Courts," and on the inside, when folded, shall contain the words, "Shall the offices of the Judge of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, of the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, of the Judge of the Superior Court of Buffalo, of the Judge of the City Court of Brooklyn, of the County Judge of the several counties of this State, be hereafter filled by appointment—Yes;" or the words, "Shall the offices of the Judge of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, of the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, of the Judge of the Superior Court of Buffalo, of the Judge of the City Court of Brooklyn, of the County Judge of the several counties of this State, be hereafter filled by appointment—No." And all such ballots shall be deposited in the boxes labeled "Appointment or election of the Judges of the City and County Courts."

SEC. 3. The inspectors of election in each Election District, after the closing of the polls of such election, shall count, and canvass, separately, the ballots deposited in each of the said boxes in the manner prescribed by law in reference to other elections, and shall ascertain the whole number of ballots upon each of the questions to be submitted as aforesaid. The inspectors, after having so counted said ballots, shall set down in writing the whole number of such ballots upon each question, and the whole number for and against each of the said questions, and shall certify and make return of the said several votes in the same manner as prescribed by law in reference to other ballots at a general election.

SEC. 4. The votes so given shall be canvassed by the several Boards of County Canvassers at the next meeting thereof after such election, and the aggregate results in the several counties shall be canvassed and certified by the Board of State Canvassers. The existing law in reference to a general election shall in all respects, so far as applicable, apply to and regulate the proceedings and duties of the said Board of County and State Canvassers, and of the County Clerks and Secretary of State. From the statements made to the Board of State Canvassers it shall determine whether a majority of the votes upon the questions submitted to the electors of the State, as herein provided, be in the affirmative or negative. The said board shall make a certificate of such determination, and shall deliver the same to the Secretary of State, who shall file the same in his office.

SEC. 5. If a majority of all the ballots indorsed "Appointment or election of Chief Judge and Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals and of Justices of the Supreme Court" shall be in the affirmative, then the said officers shall not after said election be elective, but, as vacancies occur, they shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or if the Senate be not in session, by the Governor; but in such case he shall nominate to the Senate, when next convened, and such appointment by the Governor alone shall expire at the end of that session; but if the majority of said ballots so indorsed be in the negative, then the said officers shall be elective as heretofore. If a majority of the ballots indorsed "Appointment or election of Judges of City and County Courts" shall contain on the inside the question as hereinbefore provided, answered in the affirmative, then the said officers mentioned in the said question shall not after said election be elective, but as vacancies occur they shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or if the Senate be not in session, by the Governor; but in such case he shall nominate to the Senate, when next convened, and such appointment by the Governor alone shall expire at the end of that session; but if a majority of the ballots so indorsed shall be answered in the negative, then the said officers shall be elected as heretofore.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to cause the said questions, together with the forms of the ballots as herein specified, to be published in two or more newspapers in each of the counties of this State, the same number of times prior to the said election as is now required by law to be published of the officers to be elected and the offices to be filled at such election, such newspapers to be designated by the Secretary of State in the manner now provided by law for designating newspapers to publish election notices; but no neglect or failure to publish, or informality of publication, shall impair the validity of such election.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to include in and cause to be published with the election notices for the said general election, a notice in substance and effect as follows: "Pursuant to section seventeen of article six of the Constitution of this State, two questions will be submitted to the electors of this State, to be voted upon separate ballots, as follows: 1st. Shall the offices of Chief Judge and Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, and of Justice of the Supreme Court be hereafter filled by appointment? 2d. Shall the offices of the Judge of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, the Judge of the Superior Court of Buffalo, the Judge of the City Court of Brooklyn, and the Judge of the County Courts of the several counties of this State be hereafter filled by appointment?" And at such election each elector will be entitled to vote separately for or against each of said questions, and if a majority of the votes shall be in the affirmative of said questions, then the said Judges and Justices therein referred to, after said election, as vacancies occur, will be appointed by the Governor, as provided by law. No failure or omission to give notice, or any informality in the notice or the giving thereof, shall impair the validity of such notice, or the election herein provided for.

SEC. 8. This act shall take effect immediately.

Chapter 613.

AN ACT to provide for the Annexation of the Towns of Morrisania, West Farms, and King's Bridge, in the County of Westchester, to the City and County of New-York.

Passed May 23, 1873; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

SEC. 17. At the next general election held in this State after the passage of this act, there shall be provided by the proper authorities in each election district within the City and County of New-York, and in each election district in the several towns of the County of Westchester, a separate box, in which the inspectors of election in each of said election districts shall deposit the ballots presented to them by the electors of said districts, which ballots shall have on the outside thereof the following word, "Annexation," and on the inside of each of said ballots shall be the words, "For the Annexation of the Towns of Morrisania, West Farms, and King's Bridge to the City and County of New-York," or the following words: "Against the Annexation of the Towns of Morrisania, West Farms, and King's Bridge to the City and County of New York." Such ballots shall be so folded as to conceal all the words therein except "Annexation;" such ballots shall be canvassed and returned in the same manner as votes given for State officers are by law required to be canvassed and returned; if upon such return it shall appear that a majority of all the ballots so cast shall contain the words, "Against the Annexation of the Towns of Morrisania, West Farms, and King's Bridge to the City and County of New-York," then it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to make and file a certificate of such result in his office within ten days after such return, and upon filing such certificate this act shall be inoperative and void.

SEC. 18. This act shall take effect on the 1st day of January, 1874, except as to such parts as are otherwise provided for, and as to such parts it shall take effect at the time or times in this act specified; and except also as to Section 17, which shall take effect immediately.

Yours respectfully,

G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW COURT-HOUSE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1873.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the election notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Publishers of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless specially authorized to do so. See chapter 480, laws of 1860.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ALL packages passed by the United States Appraiser as correct and not removed from the United States public store within two days thereafter, will be transferred for storage to a general order warehouse at the risk and expense of the importers.

C. A. ARTHUR, Collector.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SEA-WALLS

DREDGING IN BOSTON HARBOR, FILLING A PARCEL OF SOUTH BOSTON FLATS, AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF SUCH PARCEL.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HARBOR COMMISSIONERS, No. 8 PEMBERTON-SQUARE, BOSTON, July 17, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Aug. 20, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, for inclosing with sea-walls and filling a parcel of the Commonwealth's flats in South Boston, situated at the function of the main and Fort Point Channels, in Boston Harbor, bounded south-west by flats of the Boston Wharf Company, and south-east by flats sold to the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, and containing about 1,000,000 square feet, more or less, as follows:

1. For about 700 lineal feet of light sea-wall on Fort Point Channel.

2. For about 1,300 feet of heavy sea-wall on Fort Point Channel and the main channel.

3. For filling said parcel to grade 13, with material dredged by the contractor from the mouth of Fort Point Channel and from a portion of Boston Harbor, which is to be dredged uniformly to a depth of twenty-three feet at mean low water.

4. For filling said parcel with good clean gravel from grade 13 to grade 16.

5. For the whole work of building said sea-walls and filling said parcel, as aforesaid, on or before Oct. 1, 1876.

The above work must be done according to plans and specifications to be seen or furnished at this office between the hours of 9 o'clock in the orenoon and 12 o'clock noon.

The contractor will be required to give a satisfactory guarantee that he will execute a contract according to his proposals, and to give satisfactory bonds for the faithful performance of his contract.

The Legislature of Massachusetts has appropriated four hundred thousand dollars toward the above specified sea-walls and filling, but no contract will be made binding the Commonwealth for any more of said work han ca n be paid for by appropriations of the Legislature, under the laws of the Commonwealth.

PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE.

Sealed proposals will be also received as aforesaid for the purchase of the whole or any portion of said parcel of flats for cash, the purchaser to build said sea-walls and do said filling according to said plans and specifications, and to perform all the obligations of the Commonwealth to the City of Boston in relation to said parcel under the indenture of four parts made between the said Commonwealth, the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, the Boston Wharf Company, and the City of Boston, dated June 23, 1873.

The right to reject any and all proposals is reserved by the Board of Harbor Commissioners, and their acceptance is subject to the approval of the Governor and Council.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals in relation to the South Boston Flats," sealed up and directed to the Chairman of the Board.

For the Board of Harbor Commissioners,

JOSIAH QUINCY, Chairman.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the First Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, Aug. 22, 1873, and until 9 o'clock A. M., on said day, for the repairs, painting, &c., of the several school-houses in said ward.

Proposals will be received at the same time and place for the alterations, &c., of the steam heating apparatus in Grammar School-house No. 29, in said ward.

JOHN N. MERRILL, Chairman Board of School Trustees, First Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Second Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, Aug. 22, 1873, and until 10 o'clock A. M., on said day, for the alterations, &c., of Primary School-house No. 293 Pearl-st.

Proposals will also be received at the same time and place for alterations of the steam heating apparatus in said building.

SAMUEL H. RANDALL, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Second Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Sixth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, Aug. 22, 1873, and until 11 o'clock A. M. on said day, for the repairs, painting, &c., of the several school-houses in said ward.

Proposals will also be received at the same time and place for cleaning and repairing the stoves, pipes, flues, &c., in said schools.

TIMOTHY BRENNAN, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Sixth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until FRIDAY, Aug. 22, 1873, and until 12 o'clock M. on said day, for the repairs, painting, &c., of Grammar School-houses Nos. 20 and 42, in said ward.

ALONZO TRUESDELL, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Tenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until FRIDAY, Aug. 22, 1873, and until 1 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the repairs, painting, &c., of Grammar School Houses Nos. 45 and 55 in said ward.

MATTHEW BIRD, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Sixteenth Ward.

Plans and specifications for all of the above-named work may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidders. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party offering a proposal must be put on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

Dated New-York, Aug. 7, 1873.

CAPE FEAR RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, UNION BANK BUILDING, FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES-ST., BALTIMORE, MD., Aug. 4, 1873.

PROPOSALS.

Are invited for furnishing and delivering stone on United States lighters near Federal Point on Cape Fear River, North Carolina; and separate proposals for stone loaded on lighters at quarries on the river accessible to tug-boats.

Proposals, to be sealed, in duplicate, indorsed on outside, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of Aug. 14, 1873, and will be opened in five minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to attend.

The right to reject any bid is reserved; bids must be on prescribed forms and accompanied by the usual guaranty.

Blank forms, specifications, and any desired information can be had on application at this office.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Major of Engineers.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING SLOOP-OF-WAR AT KITTERY NAVY-YARD.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, July 30, 1873.

Proposals will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock M., on the 1st day of September next, from builders or mechanics qualified to do the work, for the raising, framing, and ribboning, planking from keel to rail, ceiling, including keelsons, clamps, spirketting, and battery, to rail, putting in decks, including all bits, &c., putting on main and hammock rails, channels and chains, building store-rooms, magazines, and lockers, joiner-work inside and out, calking and scraping building quarter galleries and setting head, and painting complete, of a sloop-of-war of about 640 tons. The materials, tools, and facilities for doing the work will be furnished by the Government.

The Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair will be at the Kittery Navy-yard on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of August next, and in connection with the Naval Constructor of that yard will meet persons desiring to make proposals for the work above mentioned, and will give all necessary explanations concerning the work to be done, and in regard to the character of the materials, tools, and facilities to be furnished by the Government.

Plans and specifications may be seen and examined by applying to the Commandant of the Kittery Navy-yard, after Aug. 1, 1873.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING GRANITE stones to build sixteen (16) arches, (more or less,) of New Pier, No. 1 North River.

Sealed proposals for this work will be received at the office of the Department of Docks, until 12 o'clock, noon, of FRIDAY, Aug. 15, 1873, at which time the bids will be publicly opened and read.

The engineer's estimate of the material to be furnished is as follows:

640 Voussoirs, or arch stones, averaging from 6 to 16 cubic feet each.
Total..........6,298.24 cubic feet.
483 Spandrel Stones, averaging from 3 to 23 cubic feet each. Total 6,810.56 cubic feet.
64 stones furnished in the rough...4,046.60 cubic feet.

The time allowed for the fulfillment of the contract is to the 1st day of December, 1873.

Blank forms of proposals and plans of the proposed work can be obtained by application at the office of the department.

For further particulars see *City Record.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, CASTLE GARDEN, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING THE State Emigrant Institutions on Ward's Island with MEAT will be received at Castle Garden until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, Aug. 11.

Specifications showing the description of meat to be estimated for may be had, and a statement of the quantities used during the past year may be seen on application to the Secretary at Castle Garden.

Proposals will be addressed to the "Board of Commissioners of Emigration," Castle Garden, New-York.

The board reserve the right to reject any and all proposals if not deemed for the interest of the Commission.

E. D. WEBSTER, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR JOINER WORK OF STEAM-BOAT.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office until Aug. 16, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the joiner work of steamer now being built by LAWRENCE & FOULKE, at Greenpoint.

For full information see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall (north-west basement.)

AMUSEMENTS.

LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE.

Sixth Season in the United States.

The public are respectfully informed that the world-renowned

Miss LYDIA THOMPSON,

With an entirely reorganized company, selected by marked care with a view to specialty of talent, comprising the most complete and largest organization in the world for the performance of burlesque, will commence the season of 1873 and 1874 on the 25th August, at the OLYMPIC THEATRE, and will be composed of the following ladies and gentlemen:

Miss LYDIA THOMPSON,

Miss Ada Beaumont, from the Theatre Royal, Gaiety, London; Miss Camille Dubois, her third season with the company; Miss Alma Santon, from the Opera Comique, London; Miss Alice Atherton, her second season with the company; Miss Augusta Stuart, from the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane; Miss Tilly Earl, her third season with the company; Miss Madeline Santon, from the Theatre Royal, Strand; Miss Dora Temple, from the Theatre Royal, Adelphi; Miss Alice Mansfield, from the Theatre Royal, Manchester.

Mr. WILLIE EDOUIN,

(His fourth season with the company.)

Mr. W. B. Cahill, formerly with the company; Mr. Harry Taylor, from the Theatre Royal, Manchester; Messrs. John Wray, Herbert A. Cripps, Arthur England Hillier, and James Barrett, from London and provincial theatres.

John Bryer......Assistant Stage Manager and Prompter
Henry W. Peck. Master of Transportation and Properties
Mrs. G. H. Wilson..........Mistress of the Wardrobe
Mr. W. Withers, Jr..........Musical Director
Samuel Colville..........Business Manager
Alex. Henderson..........Director

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

AUGUSTIN DALY..........Lessee and Manager

This magnificent theatre, after a recess, during which the interior has been completely renovated, frescoed and improved,

WILL OPEN TUESDAY NIGHT, AUG. 19, 1873,

with a star company of incomparable power and attractiveness in SHAKESPEARE'S Superb Fairy Spectacle,

A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM!

To be produced in the most elaborate and costly style with an immense auxiliary force, glittering adornments and grand spectacular scenery.

BOX SHEET opens WEDNESDAY, Aug. 13, at 8 A. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. J. W. ALBAUGH.

MONDAY, AUGUST 11TH, 1873.

EVENING AT 8.	AFTERNOON AT 2.
The talented Artists, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. ALBAUGH, in the entirely new Drama of WATCH AND WAIT; or, THROUGH FIRE. With efficient Cast.	The young Tragedian, Mr. E. T. STETSON, in Renault's new Society Drama, entitled, STRUCK BLIND. Replete with Emotional and Scenic Effects.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

THEO. THOMAS' UNEQUALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS, THIS AND EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

Admission, 50 cents; packages containing twelve tickets, $4, at the usual places; private boxes $2 extra. EVERY THURSDAY, GRAND EXTRA CONCERT.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room B.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 1,207 Broadway. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A.—FOR SALE TO SETTLE UP AN ESTATE—One landau, one curtain coach, one six-seat rockaway, one park phaeton, and one no-top buggy wagon; also one set of double harness, all nearly new, and made by the best City makers. To be seen at M. CURLEY'S carriage-factory, Nos. 109, 111, and 113 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,

And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., WITH board, handsome rooms en suite or singly; house and table first-class; transient parties taken at Summer prices.

TO LET.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS ON second floor; single, or en suite, without board; private family; references exchanged; terms moderate. Call at No. 58 Lexington-av., corner 25th-st.

BOARD.—THREE SUITES OF ROOMS, WITH bath, &c.; entire second floor; first-class location; house and table, with board; small family; can occupy at once. No. 22 West 12th-st., near 5th-av.

SUITE OF ROOMS.—ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, with board, to a family of adults; first-class house; small family; best reference. No. 58 West 19th-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 314, NEAR 32D-ST.—Suites and large single rooms, with or without board. References.

NO. 148 EAST 33D-ST.—A LARGE, HANDSOMEly-furnished room with hot and cold water, bath, &c., with or without board, to let low.

NO. 41 EAST 10TH-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS with board.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED.—BY A SINGLE LADY, ONE LARGE room with alcove, or room and hall-room adjoining, with comfortable board, from Sept. 15; would partially furnish, and desires to make an engagement for the year; references required. Address, stating terms, which must be reasonable, "Board," Post-office Box No. 2,896, New-York City.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife on second floor; in a strictly private family; state locality, terms, and references. Address R., Box No. 1,146, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, OR where there are but few boarders, for gentleman and wife; location 20th to 40th st. Address, stating terms, which must be reasonable, S., Box 918 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife; a private family preferred; location above 28th-st. Address J. M., Post-office Box No. 3,543, stating terms, &c.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS' West Point Hotel

will remain open until Oct. 1. For particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open June 15. House, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; pleasure grounds, extended and improved; first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boat and cars.

Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND.

Through tickets, and baggage checked, by South-side Railroad trains, leaving South 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

SOUTH ORANGE MOUNTAIN HOUSE, MONTrose Station, N. J.—A few rooms, recently vacated, to let with board, at this popular first-class hotel. To parties desiring the best of accommodation at one of the healthiest and most accessible hotels near New York, this is a rare chance; sixty minutes from foot of Barclay-st., via Morris and Essex Railroad; thirty-six trains daily. C. HITZELBERGER, Proprietor.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSBURG, Long Island.—This magnificent hotel will be opened June 1. Can be reached by South-side or Long Island Railroad. For terms, &c., address

N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

CROMWELL'S ERIE RAILWAY — TWO hours from New-York; elevation 1,200 feet; mountain air and scenery; a few more can be accommodated. Address CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE, Highland Mills, N. Y.

OCEAN HOUSE, SWAMPSCOTT, MASS., NOW open for permanent or transient boarders.

E. N. WARDWELL, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A FEW ROOMS ARE NOW VACANT IN A finely shaded farm-house, and healthy location. Apply to J. W., Box No. 237, Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y.

REWARDS.

$300 REWARD.

STOLEN

On the morning of the 25th of July, 1873, from the West End Hotel, Long Branch, N. J., the following articles: 1 Coral Set Pin and Ear-rings, 1 Pair Coral Bracelets, 1 Pair Torquoise Ear-rings, 1 Pair Cameo Sleeve-buttons, 1 Gold Match Safe inlaid with Gold Quartz, 1 Gold Locket set with Diamonds and Likeness, 1 Heavy Gold Double Cable Chain, 1 Gold Chain with Tassels, 1 Pair of Gold and Enameled Bracelets, 1 Gold Bracelet with Tassels, 1 Pair Small Gold Shawl Pins with Chain attached, 1 Pair of Small Gold Shawl Pins, 1 Gold Set Pin and Ear-rings with enameled Paintings, 1 Coral Head attached to Chain, 1 Malachite Set Pin and Ear-rings, 1 Pair Blue Enameled Sleeve-buttons, 1 Pair Gold Matrix Sleeve-buttons, 1 Gold Locket inlaid with Quartz and Pearls, 1 Gold Locket (Satchel Shape) with Likeness, 1 Gold Elastic Flat Chain, 1 Gold Cross inlaid with Pearls, 1 Gold Bracelet with Likeness and Locket with Hair, 1 Pair Gold Ribbon Bracelets, 1 Pair of Large Gold Shawl Pins, 1 Pair of Gold and Enameled Shawl Pins.

The above reward will be paid for the return of the above-named articles, and no questions asked.

Apply at

MACKELLAR, SMITHS & JORDAN, Nos. 606 and 614 Sansom-st., Philadelphia.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Recount-books made to any pattern.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8. Saturday Matinée at 1:30.

Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.

THE VOKES. THE VOKES. THE VOKES. THE VOKES. THE VOKES. THE VOKES. THE VOKES. THE VOKES.

MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 11, the inimitable VOKES FAMILY, in their newest and best play, FUN IN A FOG.

CHARACTERS AS FOLLOWS:

Percival Postlethwaite, Capt. of the Muddletown Militia, England, on a visit to his Cousin in America, in search of adventures..........Mr. Fred. Vokes

Dan, his Valet, a Cockney, in constant fear of being scalped by the Indians..........Mr. Fawdon Vokes

Grace Gaybird, Percival's American Cousin, a young lady with nautical tastes and a mischievous propensity for practical jokes..........Miss Victoria Vokes

Ella Hamilton, her friend and ally, an accomplished interpreter of the Indian's language..........Miss Jessie Vokes

Janet, a smart help, ready for fun and willing to aid at in any plot for the discomfiture of "Dan,"..........Miss Rosina Vokes

THE ACTION OF THE PIECE TAKES PLACE IN THE CABIN OF AN AMERICAN YACHT, IN THE GULF OF MEXICO.

Preceding the VOKES' ENTERTAINMENT will be produced a charming two-act Drama, by J. P. Wooler, Esq., entitled

OLD PHIL'S BIRTHDAY.

Characters:—

PHIL STAPLETON, (a porter,)..........Mr. F. F. MACKAY
FRANK STAPLETON, (his son,)..........Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS
Mr. HARDRESS, (a merchant,)..........Mr. C. P. DE GROAT
LIONEL, (his son,)..........Mr. JOHN BURNETT
SERVANT..........Mr. W. S. QUIGLEY
MARION HARDRESS..........Miss LULU PRIOR
BLANCH HOWARD..........Miss META BARTLETT (her first appearance on any stage.)

TO AVOID THE RUSH AT THE DOORS IN THE EVENING SEATS SHOULD BE SECURED IN ADVANCE.

Box Office open every day from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Seats secured six days in advance, by mail or telegraph.

SATURDAY, AUG. 16, AT 1:30. FIRST VOKES' MATINEE AND FIRST MATINEE PERFORMANCE, FUN IN A FOG.

WALLACK'S.

Engagement of Mr. DION BOUCICAULT.

This eminent comedian will appear EVERY NIGHT in his grand emotional play, in five acts, MIMI, in which Miss Kitty Blanchard, Mrs. F. Foster, Miss M. Wells, Miss Vandyke, Mr. W. H. Crisp, Mr. E. Lamb, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. Howson, Mr. Bradley will appear. The part of MIMI by Miss KATHARINE ROGERS.

Second MIMI MATINEE, Aug. 16.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS

By the popular steamer ARROWSMITH,

From Pier No. 36 East River, at 9 and 33d-st. at 9:15 A. M., through the East River and Long Island Sound to SEA CLIFF GROVE,

Where, besides the unsurpassed facilities for bathing, fishing, boating, &c., a beautiful and FREE GROVE

Is fully provided with Spring water, Tables, Seats, &c., &c., for the use of all Church, Sunday-school, family, and other orderly excursionists.

No spirituous liquors or disorderly persons are permitted on the grounds.

Tickets may be secured on steamer. For the trip 50 cents; children half price.

AHOY FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH EVERY SUNDAY.—Steamer AMERICUS, in place of NELLY WHITE, leaves Peck-slip, East River, 8:30 A. M., 1:15 P. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 9 A. M., 1:40 P. M.; pier No. 6 North River, 9:12 A. M., 2 P. M.; Martin's Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

Returning, leaves the Beach at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.

H. B. CROSSETT'S EXCURSION OFFICE removed temporarily to No. 391 West-st., above Christopher-st. Steamer Wyoming, barges Sarah Smith, Chicago, Caledonia, and Republic; Oriental Grove, Excelsior Park, Iona Island, and Eaglewood.

AUCTION SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

Personal estate of G. W. Rockwell, in bankruptcy, of the value of $30,000, will be sold on the premises, in the City of Erie, Penn., on SATURDAY, the 23d day of August, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M. The lease and all the furniture of the Ellsworth House, consisting of a lease of the main building for the unexpired term of about two years and nine months, estimated by the bankrupt in his schedule to be worth the sum of $13,000. Furniture in the laundry, estimated at $400. In the engine-room, boiler, &c., at $700. In the store-room, $200. In the wash-room, $100. In the kitchen, $600. In the parlors, $800. In the office, $400. In the office hall, $50. Reading-room and main hall, $180. In the bed-rooms, sitting-rooms, &c., $15,000. Steam-pipes and fitting and miscellaneous, $775.

A lease of rooms back and north of the Ellsworth House, from Baker, Ostheimer & Co., for seventeen months, from September, 1872. Lease from the executors of Charles M. Reed of rooms east of the Ellsworth House.

The above property is very desirable for any one wishing to engage in the business of hotel-keeping. The city of Erie is growing in business and importance very rapidly, and this is the principal hotel of the city, and has been filled with guests much of the time to overflowing, and cannot fail in competent hands to be a profitable investment.

TERMS OF SALE.

The above property will be offered as a whole, only reserving such portion as the bankrupt may be entitled to under his claim for exemption; but if a favorable bid shall not be obtained, the assignee reserves the right to sell the same in parcels at the time and place aforesaid.

The assignee will also receive proposals from persons who may wish to purchase the whole property at private sale, on a limited credit, but such private sale, if made, will be subject to the approval of the Judge of the District Court, on proof made to such Judge that the same will be for the best interest of the creditors.

T. S. WOODRUFF, Assignee.

ERIE, Penn.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.—DEFAULT having been made in the payment of the money secured by a certain chattel mortgage, I will expose for sale thereunder at public auction, on the 11th day of August, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, (basement of,) No. 15 New-st., New-York City, the bar, fixtures, and other contents, except stock, of the fine English sample and wine-room.—Dated New-York, Aug. 5, 1873.

HENRY F. LIPPOLD, Attorney for Mortgagee.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 27, 1873.

Proposals are invited for furnishing head-stones for the National Military Cemeteries, as prescribed by the law of 3d March, 1873, of which the following is an extract:

* * * * * *

Provided, that the head-stones required by an act entitled "an act to establish and protect National Cemeteries," approved Feb. 22, 1867, and the act amendatory thereof, approved June 8, 1872, shall be of durable stone, and of such design and weight as shall keep them in place when set, and the contract for supplying the same shall be awarded by the Secretary of War, after sixty days' advertisement in ten newspapers of general circulation, to some responsible person or persons whose samples and bids shall in the greatest measure combine the elements of durability, decency, and cheapness; and the sum of $1,000,000 is hereby appropriated for said purpose out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the Secretary of War shall first determine for the various cemeteries the size and model for such head-stones, and the standards of quality and color of the stone to be used, and bids shall be made and decided with reference thereto; and contracts may be made for separate quantities of such head-stones; and the contracts made under this act shall provide for furnishing and setting all the said head-stones, and shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum hereby appropriated.

* * * * * *

The total number to be furnished is estimated at 253,088. For the known, 147,694; for the unknown, 105,394.

Specifications, describing in detail the standard fixed by the Secretary of War, can be had on application by letter to this office, where also a specimen will be placed on exhibition within a few days.

The proposals should be in sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster General of the Army, in whose office they will be opened, in the presence of bidders, on Saturday, September 6, 1873, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Secretary of War,

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster General, Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR SEWERS, PAVING, REGULATING AND GRADING, &c.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, No. 19 CITY HALL, NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, until Tuesday, Aug 12, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following work:

Sewers in portions of Manhattan-st., 83d and 84th sts., 40th-st., 56th-st., 75th-st., Horatio-st., Dry Dock-st., 1st-av., 104th-st., Avenue A, Broadway, alteration of sewer in Thomas-st.

Drains in portions of 56th, 57th, 110th, and 124th sts.

Regulating, &c., portions of Gansevoort-st., 55th-st., 68th-st., 69th-st., 80th-st., 82d-st., 101st-st., 106th-st., 108th-st., 126th-st., 153d-st., 61st-st., 57th-st., 51st-st., and Lexington-av.

Paving portions of 1st-av., 2d-av., 47th-st., 56th-st., 57th-st., 59th-st., 63d-st., 69th-st., 71st-st., 72d-st., 74th-st., and 77th-st.

By order of GEO. M. VAN NORT, Commissioner of Public Works.

For full information see the *City Record.*

PROPOSALS FOR SCREENED GRAVEL.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Department of Public Parks until SATURDAY, Aug. 16, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, for SCREENED GRAVEL for walks and roads.

For full information see *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall, (north-west basement.)

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Department of Public Parks until MONDAY, Aug. 18, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, for 350 tons furnace coal, and 200 tons grate coal.

For full particurs see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall, (north-west basement.)

PROSPECT PARK.

THE VIEW FROM THE RESERVOIR—BOATING ON THE LAKE.

Prospect Park seems to have become an indispensable Sunday resort for the toiling thousands of Brooklyn whom the demands of an incessantly busy life keep away from the sea-shore or mountains during the warmer months of the year. Fort Green, or Washington Park, as it is now called; furnishes a pleasure ground to comparatively few, and Carroll Park on the other side of the City is at best but a local oasis. In Prospect Park, however, the million find that which is denied to the unshaded loiterers of Fort Greene—ample space and variety of scenery in abundance of wood, mead, and water, with all the rustic surroundings which are best appreciated nearest the smoke of towns. Perhaps no better day could have been selected for a visit to the park than yesterday. The weather was clear and bright, but mild withal, and the recent rains, with succeeding Summer heat, have darkened the green of the foliage of the woods, and freshened the grass on the lawns. The weather for the two preceding Sundays had been unpropitious, and park visitors correspondingly few, but yesterday hardly less than 30,000 pleasure seekers entered the park. It has been a practice among a number residing in the neighborhood of the park to visit it early on fine Sunday mornings, before the rush commences, and more come and go an hour or two later; and again, many defer their visits until evening, for the sake of the moonlight scenery of the lake. The estimate of the number of visitors yesterday, given above, must therefore be understood to include all the visitors of the day and evening. The greatest crowd is generally to be found within the boundaries of the Park between 2 and 5 P. M., and the interval between these hours must be considered the height of the brief season. Extra cars were run on all the lines leading to the Park yesterday afternoon, and all were crowded both going and returning.

The fountain at the Flatbush-avenue entrance yesterday was not in play, and a favorable first impression was lost on the stranger, but otherwise the Park was at its best. The steps leading up to the lookout over the reservoir were crowded by a moving throng, descending, or going up to view the expanse of town and country visible from the roof. The northerly end of the Park, with the long meadow, the picnic grounds, and the devious graveled walks and drives receding into the shade of the east, appears to good advantage from the Reservoir House. To the west, beyond the Park, are narrow lines of buildings, and beyond the waters of New-York Bay. Staten Island looks like a dense, green forest on the opposite shore, miles away. The entire City of Brooklyn is visible, the bridge tower and Holy Trinity steeple being the most conspicuous objects, and New-York, dense and indistinct, is seen on the other side of the narrow dividing line of water. To the east the chimneys and spires of Williamsburg loom up; on the right the houses grow fewer and the woods more frequent, until the bright blue rim of the ocean is reached, and the eye turns to the Park again. On leaving the reservoir the visitor enters the Park from Flatbush-avenue and immediately reaches the Long Meadow, passing under an ornamental bridge. It appears to be the universal custom to traverse the Long Meadow to the picnic-grounds, and thence follow the first graveled walk to the centre of the grounds. Yesterday every seat on the picnic grounds was occupied, and hundreds were continually passing by to the shade of the east wood, or to the lake. Many stopped to rest under the trees; others waited patiently for refreshments at the dairy cottage on the way, which was crowded with eager customers all the afternoon. Those who could not find accommodation in the refreshment-room were content to be waited on at the rustic tables under the trees outside. Many visitors who had come evidently for a sail on the lake, at once made their way over the meadows, through the woods and down granite stairways to the water, to take their turn on the bridge at the boat-house. The boats were continually going and returning, and their naval-uniformed rowers have seldom made the circuit of the lake oftener in a day. As each boat would come up and land its dozen passengers, a crowd armed with tickets would press forward to be taken on the next trip, and in five minutes the boat would be freighted again and have disappeared under the bridge over the stream at the right. In about fifteen minutes the party would be landed, after a trip under the bridges and around the buoy. To those on the lake shore the canoe and the singular-looking velocipede-boat, which never leave their anchorage among the water-weeds near the margin, were objects of interest. A return from the water excursion generally included a visit to the botanical gardens, a walk through the dense wild wood near the lake, an inspection of the deer park, and glances at the numerous equipages which crowded the drives during the afternoon. The concert grounds, near the music-stand, the cascade, and the look-out, on the south side, also attract many pleasure-seekers. But before the round is fairly accomplished the last rays of sunset are slanting through the woods, and the rush for home begins.

THE CENTRAL PARK.

Central Park was yesterday visited by tens of thousands of our citizens. The day was exquisitely clear, and a gentle breeze tempered the heat. There have been some alterations and improvements in the Park recently. A new road is being constructed, not far from the entrance of Fifth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, which will lead through a stone arch under the drive to the menagerie. The collection of animals and birds is at present rather small. The paroquets and cockatoos have been transferred to the cages near the music-stand. One misses the beautiful giraffes and the noble Polar bear, which were burned up in the fire that destroyed Barnum's Circus. About two months ago the lioness had two whelps—one male, the other female—which are now about the size of ordinary house cats. They are thriving well. The temporary pedestal of the Shakespeare statue has been replaced by a permanent one of polished marbles and the fine figure stands on a base worthy of it.

The elms on the Mall show the effect of the long drouth, as indeed the vegetation generally does. The grass was in some places quite burnt up, but the rains of the last few days have in a measure revived it. In front of the music-stand the road has been widened, to give standing or sitting room for those who wish to hear the music. The angel of the fountain adds a new charm to the walk down the Mall from the marble arch. At present there are but few flowers, and these not in very good order. The Belvidere is about completed. It appears to lack nothing but the clock. The pavement round it is in the same unfinished state it was two years ago. The view from the tower is well worth the trouble of climbing the stairs. At this season the hills of Long Island and New-Jersey, with their luxuriant foliage, form the framework of a delightful picture. The chief ornament of the Park, yesterday, was the crowd of joyous and well-dressed people. They swarmed everywhere—on the rocks and in the arbors, round the Bethesda fountain, all through the shady walks of the Ramble, on top of the Belvidere, under the arches, and especially at the menagerie, where the crowd was so great it was difficult to get near enough to the animals to see them. The beauty of the day and the cultivated grounds seemed to shed a gracious and refining influence on every one, and even the boys were less boisterous than usual.

THE MERRICK CAMP-MEETING.

Ever since last Tuesday the opening day of the camp-meeting of the Long Island Camp-meeting Association at Merrick, the attendance has been daily increasing.

The attendance was so large yesterday that the audience around the preacher's stand at the regular services could not all be accommodated with seats, although extra appliances were brought into requisition, and it was a puzzle to know how all who desired to stay over night were to be accommodated. Notwithstanding the crowd, however, the utmost good order was preserved, the rules of the grounds being strictly observed. The services yesterday were under the direction of Presiding Elder H. F. Pease, of Brooklyn, in the absence of Presiding Elder S. P. Seng, of the North Long Island District. The meeting will close on Thursday next, and meantime the attendance will probably continue about as large as that of yesterday, when extra trains were run to and from Merrick to accommodate the crowds of visitors, and the arrangements for feeding the people were pretty well tested.

DEPARTURE OF THE HIGHLANDERS.

The detachment of the Seventy-ninth Highlanders left the City last evening for Philadelphia to participate in the games of the Caledonian Club in that city. About 100 men mustered in Scottish dress, with band, drummers, and pipes, and presented a fine appearance. Early in the evening they left the Armory, and took the cars to the Astor House, where a collation awaited them. After partaking of this they proceeded to the foot of Cortlandt-street and crossed to Jersey City, and left by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

The German Cabinet-makers' Union has called upon the men employed in an up-town establishment to put an end to the system of over-work adopted by the firm, as it has been ascertained that the men are required to work in excess of ten hours per day. It is argued that under the present circumstances, when work is so scarce, and so many hands are out of employment, it is against the humane efforts made in behalf of the laboring class to allow men to work more than ten hours per day. Action in reference to this matter is to be taken at a meeting to be held in the course of the present week.

The Clothing Clerks' Early Closing Association, formed a few months since, continues its agitation for an early closing of the stores in the evening, and it is reported that the association has succeeded in obtaining an early closing of most of the stores on Broadway.

Arrangements are being made by the different unions of the furniture manufacturing trade, including the cabinet-makers, carvers, upholsterers, turners, piano-makers, &c., for a mass-meeting, which is to come off within a fortnight, for the purpose of reorganizing for the Fall, under the constitution adopted at a convention of furniture-workers, held recently at Cincinnati.

SAVING HUMAN LIFE.

HINTS AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE RESUSCITATION OF DROWNED PERSONS.

The Executive Committee of the Life Saving Society of this City, consisting of Prof. Frank H. Hamilton, Prof. C. F. Chandler, Prof. A. C. Post, Rev. H. M. Field, and Fred. Law Olmsted, have issued a series of rules for the treatment of persons who may be rescued from the water in an insensible condition. They are as follows:

RULE 1.—To drain off water from chest and stomach: Instantly strip the patient to the waist. Place him face downward, the pit of the stomach being raised above the level of the mouth by a large hard roll of clothing placed beneath it. Throw your weight forcibly two or three times, for a moment or two, upon the patient's back, over roll of clothing so as to press all fluids in the stomach out of the mouth.

RULE 2.—To perform artificial breathing: Quickly turn the patient upon his back, the roll of clothing being so placed beneath as to make the breast-bone the highest point of the body.

Kneel beside or astride patient's hips. Grasp front part of the chest on either side of the pit of the stomach, resting your fingers along the spaces between the short ribs. Brace your elbows against your sides, and steadily grasping and pressing forward and upward, throw your whole weight upon chest, and gradually increasing the pressure while you can count one, two, three. Then, suddenly, let go with a final push, which springs you back to your first position. Rest erect upon your knees while you can count one, two; then make pressure again as before, repeating the entire motions at first about four or five times a minute, gradually increasing to about ten or twelve times.

Use the same regularity as in blowing bellows, and as is seen in natural breathing, which you are imitating.

If another person be present, let him, with one hand, by means of a dry piece of linen, hold the tip of the tongue out of one corner of the mouth, and, with the other hand, grasp both wrists and pin them to the ground above the patient's head.

After-treatment.—After breathing has become natural, dry the patient briskly. Wrap him in blankets only, and let him be kept perfectly quiet. Provide free circulation of air. Give brandy and water—a teaspoonful every five minutes the first half hour, and afterward occasionally as may seem expedient.

BEWARE!

1. Avoid delay. A moment may turn the scale for life or death. Dry ground, shelter, stimulants, &c., at this moment are nothing—artificial breathing is everything—is the one remedy—all other means are secondary. If the breathing has but just ceased, a smart slap on the face or stomach will sometimes start it again, and may be tried incidentally.

2. Prevent friends from crowding around the patient and excluding currents of air; also from attempting administration of any stimulant before the patient is well able to swallow; the first promotes suffocation, the second fatal choking.

3. Avoid impatience of results. Any time within two hours, you may be on the very threshhold of success, without there being any sign of it.

In suffocation from smoke, coal-gas, or other poisonous gases, as also in hanging, proceed in the same way as for drowning, but omit Rule 1.

In case of sun-stroke lay the patient in the shade, in free current of air; loosen the clothing, raise the head slightly, and pour upon it a small continuous stream of cool water.

The following important suggestions to bathers are also given by the society:

Avoid entering the water within two hours after a meal; or when exhausted from any cause; or when the body is cooling after perspiration.

Stay in the water usually not more than fifteen minutes.

Leave the water always with promptness, and dress at once. Do it immediately on suffering from chilliness, especially if there be numbness of hands and feet.

The best time for bathing for strong persons is before breakfast.

For the young or weakly the best time is two or three hours after breakfast.

Bathing should be entirely avoided by those in whom it habitually causes faintness, giddiness, or disagreeable palpitation of the heart.

Exposure of the head to the sun during bathing is attended with special danger of sun-stroke.

The proper method of bringing a drowning man to shore is to approach the drowning man from behind. Seize him with your left hand by the hair, coat-collar, or shoulder. Turn him upon his back, and then place his head upon your chest, and, with your right arm free, swim upon your back to the land. (If by the left hand alone it be too difficult to turn him upon his back, apply, in addition, the right hand to his right shoulder, and the turning will be easily accomplished.) If he be conscious, encourage him, and direct him to straighten out his legs.

If the drowning man be out of sight under the water, watch carefully for the rising of a bubble upon the surface; he will usually be found directly below it.

AN EAST-SIDE GANG.

Late on Saturday night last, a number of young ruffians from the vicinity of Delancey and Norfolk streets were making their usual Saturday night's rounds and insulting every passer by. On passing a livery-stable in Norfolk-street they assailed John Hennessy, one of the employes, who was sitting on the sidewalk, and threatened to "lay him out." Hennessy, to escape his assailants, rushed into the stable, and, on finding himself pursued, seized a hatchet, with which he struck the leader of the gang, Alois Wagner, several blows on the head and neck, cutting him severely. He was brought up at Essex Market Police Court yesterday, and held to await the result of Wagner's injuries. Meanwhile, the police have been instructed to arrest the remainder of the crowd, against whom Hennessy has lodged complaints.

FUNERAL OF PHILANDER BRUSH.

The funeral of the late Philander Brush, a veteran of the war of 1812, a local preacher of the Methodist Church, and one of the founders of the "Old Order," took place yesterday, from the Bedford-street Methodist Episcopal Church, of which the deceased was a member. The large edifice was filled with the friends of Mr. Brush, among whom were several of the survivors of the war of 1812, and a number of the local preachers of the Methodist Church. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Farris, the pastor of the church, who delivered a sermon on the life and character of the deceased. The pall-bearers were Jacob Story, Wm. H. DeGroot, James Rowe, Daniel R. Young, Mr. Schultz, and Mr. Wardell. The remains will be taken to Brewster's Station for interment.

SUNDAY AFFRAYS.

William Williams, of No. 29 Park-street, and his wife Margaret, had a fight at their residence yesterday, when Williams knocked his wife down and kicked her, injuring her severely. She was taken to the Park Hospital. Williams escaped....A fight occurred on the barge W. S. Wilton, at Pier No. 45 North River, yesterday afternoon, during which Bradley Morgan was stabbed in the back with a dirk-knife, and seriously injured, by Robert Hilker, who was arrested and locked up in the Leonard-street Station. Morgan was taken to the Park Hospital....August Wasch and Henry Clemens, of No. 242 Delancey-street, had an altercation at their residence yesterday evening, when Clemens fired a revolver at Wasch, wounding him slightly in the right side. Clemens was arrested....During an altercation with his wife last night, Philip Stevenson, of No. 415 East Fifteenth-street, attempted suicide by stabbing himself slightly in the right breast.

PERSONAL.

Gen. James S. Negley, of Pittsburg; Rev. J. Y. Ashton, of Philadelphia; Hon. S. Chamberlain, of Cleveland; John W. Young, of Salt Lake; Hon. Charles H. Sherrill, of Washington, and Solicitor General Edmund Sharp, of Hong Kong, China, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. F. E. Woodbridge, of Vermont; Hon. Nathaniel Paige, of Washington; D. J. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, and Galusha A. Grow, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gov. H. D. Cooke, of Washington; J. V. Bartels, of New-Orleans, and Hon. Samuel S. Smoot, of Washington, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. F. Peek, of the steam-ship Elm City, is at the Sturtevant House.

Gen. George P. Este, of Washington, is at the Gilsey House.

Dr. Rhodes, of Louisiana, is at the New-York Hotel.

A NEW CHURCH.

The members of a colored religious society met, yesterday afternoon, in the old Dutch Reform Chapel, on Bedford-avenue, near Jefferson-street, Brooklyn, and organized a church, to be known as the National Industrial Union Church. The chapel with the site, which was formerly occupied by Dr. Carroll's congregation, is for sale, and the members of the new organization propose purchasing it for permanent occupancy as a place of worship.

A DOUBLE FATALITY.

Mr. Michael Savage and his wife Mary resided with their family at No. 774 Dean-street, Brooklyn. On Saturday night Mr. Savage, while on the stoop of his residence, slipped and fell to the sidewalk, receiving injuries which the attending physician pronounces fatal. Mrs. Savage was so shocked at the accident that she relapsed into unconsciousness, and died at 2 o'clock yesterday morning.

YESTERDAY'S EXCURSIONS.

ENJOYING THE OCEAN BREEZES—THE PLACES VISITED—A PLEASANT DAY.

Yesterday morning broke pleasantly enough to promise a good attendance at the different places to which excursionists go for a Sunday cooling. As the appointed time approached for the departure of the boats and trains, and the bands of music sent out familiar strains, crowds gathered with expectant faces, anxious to leave the City for a day's rest and recreation. The Plymouth Rock, whose decks have been rather crowded since she commenced her more extended trips along in front of Long Branch, started at the usual hour with a full complement of passengers. Down the Bay she steamed, her band waking the slumbering echoes, a brisk breeze blowing the while. The Plymouth Rock sails slowly, giving her passengers a good chance to scan the surrounding beauties. At Sandy Hook quite a number left for Long Branch, making the sail out all the pleasanter for those remaining on board. The view of the Branch afforded by this trip was a well-relished novelty to those who enjoyed it for the first time. The hotels, the cottages, the crowds romping on the beach and promenading along the bluff were pleasing pictures to the eyes of the excursionists, and were not passed unheeded, for the attention of all was aroused by the firing of guns and "dipping" of flags on shore and on the steamer. The Plymouth Rock returns to her pier at Sandy Hook, after passing out and back in view of Seabright, Ocean Grove, and other points of interest along the Jersey Shore, in time to take back a crowd of passengers returning from Long Branch by the last evening train, and reaches the pier about 6 P. M. Her trip yesterday was breezy and quite pleasant.

Coney Island beach was alive with City people yesterday, and bathing was freely indulged in. This convenient resort, so popular with certain classes, offers very fine natural advantages for a dip in the surf, and would be much more freely patronized if the objectionable characters whose offensive language assaults the ears of all good people, and the sharpers who take in the unwary, were once banished. The boats and cars were over-filled, but thousands who are compelled to endure greater heat and inconvenience during the six working days, and who feel the need of a breath of cool air and a good bath, are willing to accommodate themselves to circumstances and suffer an hour's trip that is not all that could be desired for these advantages. The day was very pleasant, but the water, when the tide was at its best for bathing, was a little too cool. A nice breeze was stirring throughout the day, which tempered the heat, as it increased toward the afternoon. Shell-fish, and in fact all kinds of fish, was freely partaken of, the appetites of the visitors having been sharpened by the salt water and cool airs of the sea.

The little steamer Sea-Bird left her pier at the foot of Franklin-street at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning, for a sail up to Red Bank, with a goodly number of passengers. The trip across the Bay to the Highlands was a boon to many, whose duties bind them to close-heated work-shops and dwellings in New-York. At the Highlands a considerable number left to sojourn for the day in this elevated and very pleasing spot. Then the Sea-Bird steamed slowly up the Shrewsbury River, halting to part with some of her passengers at the half-a-dozen little stopping-places on the way to Red Bank. On the return trip the steamer left Red Bank at 4:30.

A sail up the Sound on a fine Sunday helps a tired New-Yorker to pass the day satisfactorily, and this can be availed of by a trip on the Seawanhaka to Glen Cove and Roslyn every Sunday morning. The number that went this way yesterday was quite large. Passing through Hell Gate and beyond the public buildings on Blackwell's and the other islands of the river, she steamed up the Sound making, on the way, several stoppages. The pretty scenes bordering the calm waters of the Sound were viewed with grateful pleasure by all on board, but Sea Cliff and Roslyn commanded most admiration. Both places are pretty enough to cause any City-bound mortal of moderate means to wish himself well away from Gotham.

Sea Cliff is now in possession of a Methodist camp-meeting association, and has become of late a favorite Summer resort for many members of this Church. Several pretty cottages have sprung up in a short time there and at Roslyn too. The Seawanhaka returned to the City somewhat behind her stated time.

Rockaway Beach was in no need of visitors yesterday. The steamer Americus and the South-side Railroad of Long Island poured in all day a stream of wearied City folks eager for the healthful ocean breezes. Not that the day was particularly oppressive, but the rush away from the City seems to increase as the warm season advances. There is something so invigorating, too, in a plunge in the waves that those who tried it on previous Sundays hastened to refresh themselves again. Many quiet people who made Coney Island their stopping-place for a warm Sunday a few years ago are now driven to Rockaway Beach to avoid the thieves and sharpers at the former place.

Far Rockaway was unusually thronged yesterday. Though a considerable distance from New-York this place is now so readily reached that hundreds of people run down to spend the day. Saturday evening is the important time at Far Rockaway, however. Then all the hotels have their hops, and all the middle-class young Irishmen and maidens of New-York and Brooklyn take entire possession of the place. They dance and romp and pinch each other until long past midnight, and sing for a few hours after, and then—to wind up the evening—while strolling home to their different places of abode they succeed in rousing their more quiet neighbors from the first slumbers of the night. Yesterday a boatman, who has plied his calling for over six successive Summers across the inlet, said, with unusual satisfaction lighting up his sun-browned countenance, that in all his experience he never saw so many people cross over to the beach in one day. Every train brought in crowds of people, and the hotels were unable to accommodate all the guests who arrived. The beach looked black with promenading parties, and bathers by the score were jumping about in the splendid surf.

The banks of the old Hudson are historic in their picturesque beauties. The jagged crags, pointed peaks, and shady lawns, are an unending panorama of peaceful beauty, as their grandeur spreads out before the eye. The Sunday excursionist who has not seen therefore looks forward with delight to the pleasure of a trip in full view of all their charms.

The steamer Thomas Collyer, which runs to Cornwall, carried a considerable number of persons yesterday to the different stations on her route. A good breeze was blowing and the country looked fresh and pleasing to the eye. Such a trip is always a rich treat for those whose tastes inspire an admiration of the beautiful in nature.

The New-York Maennerchor yesterday went on an excursion in the steamer Wyoming, and proceeded up the Hudson as far as West Point, landing at Highland Falls, where part of the day was pleasantly spent in social enjoyments.

The societies Melomanen, Kreutzer Quartet Club, and the Manhattan Liederkranz and their numerous friends were jointly engaged in a cruise on the Hudson in the steamer James A. Stevens and the barge Morton.

The Eichenkranz Vocal Society, in a barge drawn by a propeller, passed up the East River to Fort Schuyler, and landed at College Point.

The Schubert Maennerchor and its friends and the Mozart Verein were each engaged in an excursion trip on the Hudson, both of which went off pleasantly.

THE LAKE HARBORS.

Now that vessels of large capacity have so fully demonstrated their great superiority over light-draft vessels, and are becoming numerous on the lakes, the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* urges that no time should be lost in deepening the harbors along the lakes to the requisite depth. That able journal says: "There should not be less than fourteen feet of water at low stages in the harbor of any leading grain centre, nor across the troublesome St. Clair flats. Fortunately for the owners of large crafts the water in the lakes this season is rather above than below the average. But there is no knowing how long the water-supply will continue so abundant. Last year the water-level along the entire chain of lakes was very low, and it may be so again next year or in 1875. Should this be the case the most valuable vessels afloat this season would then have to be run with light cargoes, and consequently at a loss. They could not enter or leave more than one or two of the ports, if the water should be as low as it was in 1872. This work is of so much importance that it cannot be agitated too soon. The work of dredging devolves on several parties, some of whom will be loth about going to this increased expense. A channel through the middle of the harbor is kept clear by the city authorities. That part lying contiguous to the docks, for a distance of fifteen feet, is dredged by the owners of the property fronting on the harbor. The St. Clair and Maumee flats must be deepened by the National Government. The difficulty of having this kind of work done is illustrated in this city. The authorities saw the necessity of giving more depth of water to the new large-class vessels, and at the opening of navigation promptly had a channel fifteen feet dredged through the middle of the harbor, from the mouth of the creek to Ohio-street. But the property-owners, with very few exceptions, have neglected deepening their fronts. The result is that heavily loaded large vessels ground immediately, if they happen to swing out of the channel in going up the harbor, adding to their expense materially. This is all wrong and should be rectified. If the dock-owners will not do the work necessary to give commerce proper accommodations the city should order the work done and assess the property to cover the expense."

ENGLISH MINERS.

A MINER'S FETE—UNDER-GROUND PEOPLE UNDER THE SKIES.

A miner's fête is described as follows in the columns of the London *Daily Telegraph*: "Three years since, happening to be in the neighborhood of Brierley-hill, Staffordshire, about this season, I was an invited guest at an annual outing and rural fête of pit lads and their female friends. The proceedings were, however, not dignified by the title of fête. 'Blinks' was the modest term applied to the entertainment, and I feel bound to say, that it comprehended so many features of a highly objectionable nature as set one thinking that if this was the inevitable result of asking a body of men to delve for their daily bread in the bowels of the dark earth, the sooner we return to the primitive practice of roasting, and boiling, and warming our abode by means of simple wood, the better. Women as well as 'lads' attended, and although on a moderate estimate, each one of them must have consumed at least four shillings' worth of intoxicating liquor, the value of the gowns that each wore was not half the money. Among the amusements was a dog-fight in a distant corner of the field, where the women were as free as their husbands to back a favorite pup for a shilling; a man fight; and—a sight, thank Heaven, I never witnessed before or since—a woman-fight; a regular strip-to-the-waist, stand-up set-to, the backer on the one side being the husband, and on the other side a noble-minded swain, the accepted suitor of the pugilistic maid who was the married woman's antagonist. If I remember rightly, at the eleventh round the maiden Amazon, by a shoulder hit full at the other's breast, caused such a sudden and prolonged fainting-fit that she was unable to come up to the scratch when time was called, and, despite her husband's strenuous endeavors to 'bring to' the wife of his bosom by bending her thumbs and applying a pinch of strong snuff to her inanimate nostrils, the sponge was thrown up. To be sure, the stakes were only a quart of rum, and it was some consolation to observe that a quarter of an hour afterward the parties concerned were all partaking of it as amicably as possible, but it was an ugly sight, and one to be remembered. On Monday, when I saw a placard posted against the wall of the railway arch at Leamington announcing in bold type that next day the Amalgamated Society of Miners of the Bilston District would this year hold their annual fête at a well-known pleasure grounds situate within two minutes' walk of the most fashionable parade, it flashed to my mind that the miners were now a reformed race, who were reputed to have grown as familiar with the flavor of champagne as they previously were with common fourpenny; and the placard ceased to be startling. The remainder of the announcement set forth that 'wines and spirits of the best quality, and cigars of the finest brands,' would be provided on the spot by a competent and trustworthy judge of such goods; and, furthermore, that a celebrated military band would be in attendance and perform 'a selection of operatic and dance music.' 'Why not? why should not coal-miners drink champagne if they have a mind to?' inquired the gentleman who was recently examined as a witness on the Parliamentary commission; and if, finding themselves slightly disordered after the luxurious libation, they have a mind to try Leamington waters to set them right, what, pray, is to hinder them? Not the present price of coal, certainly.

The Brierly Blinks, however, recurred so freshly to my memory that I felt an inclination to go and see how an amalgamated brotherhood of modern miners, accompanied by their wives and sweethearts, disported themselves. It is thirty miles from Bilston to Leamington, and a special train brought the sturdy excursionists. They came with a band, and they came with a banner; and if the Bilston fêtes of old were anything like that already alluded to, the change was nothing short of marvelous. To be sure, of the hundreds who in decorous procession marched, headed by the band, there were a few rough pit lads, but they served to set off the respectability of the great majority. Discredit has been thrown, and perhaps, deservedly, on the champagne story, but there can be no mistake as to the coal-miners' improved worldly position. It is recorded of the now miserably hard-up Spitalfields weaver, that thirty years ago, when his trade was at the height of prosperity, it was that proud artisan's ambition to wear silver crown-pieces instead of buttons on his coat. A flush of money has not drowned the pitman's common sense to this extent at present, but it cannot be denied that it has betrayed him into inconsistencies. He dresses his wife in expensive stuffs, and not unfrequently in blue silks of the fashionable tint, and with white lace ruffles at her wrists. The profits off our house coal at two guineas a ton enable him to place in the hands of his wife and daughters costly parasols, and to adorn their heads with hair, and bonnets so decorated with seeming fruits and flowers, that it is a wonder the birds and bees do not assail them. If they felt half as happy as they looked in their finery, one might be tempted almost to excuse the worthy pitman, though he works only four days a week in place of six. The improved pitman has donned a tall hat, wears collars, and somehow he contrives to torture his honest, coal-winning hands into kid gloves. He is addicted to trousers cut to the latest style, and has cast aside the neat and easy wooden-sole clogs in favor of fashionable boots, not unfrequently of patent leather; though, strangely enough, in his hurry to become genteel—and as was in more than one instance evidenced in his dancing on the green at Leamington—he does not yet thoroughly comprehend that modern society cannot dispense with socks and stockings. It looks odd to see an inch or so of naked limb between a gentleman's boot-top and trousers-bottom when he is waltzing, and, for that matter, to see him put two of his begloved fingers in his mouth, that he may emit a shrill whistle to attract the attention of his wifd, in light blue silk, at the further end of the fiele. But these are trifles that experience will doubtless set right. It is not in a spirit of the least unkindness that I make these revelations. If the coal-miner earns at the present time twice as much as he used to do—say fifty shillings instead of five-and-twenty—no one who has any acquaintance with his labor would for a moment begrudge him the larger amount. It is terrible work, despite what he must pardon me if I persist in calling the borrowed plumage in which I saw him and his 500 mates yesterday. It was painfully easy at a glance to perceive how constantly he perils his limbs and his eyesight in earning his daily bread. Over and over again a score of times a raised hand discovered a thumb or a finger, sometimes two, gone; while men with only one eye were as common as among us are men wearing spectacles. Nor was this all. Of their whole number, one in ten at least bore on his face blue scars of powder blasting, and some were disfigured with jagged and deep scars extending from brow to chin. And nearly all are stunted, and have round shoulders, and wan faces, and that shy, blinking gaze that invariably distinguishes men who labor in semi-darkness. I would rather be an above-ground tiller, even though all through my life I was unable to cover my head with a chimney-pot hat, and bacon was the only kind of meat which once a week adorned my board.

So far, the fête of the Amalgamated Miners of Bilston, I may briefly say, was a success. It was rather slow in the early part of the afternoon; but after the comfortable baskets, well-stocked with eatables and drinkables, had been broached, and the kid gloves of all had been pocketed, and the tall hats, and a great many of the flowering bonnets had been taken off, and hung on the hedges, even the male miners appeared to forget the pinching of their patent-leather shoes, and all went merry as a marriage bell."

CAPT. JAMES HADWIN.

Of Capt. James Hadwin, who, it is now supposed, was the man murdered in Spring-street, this City, on Monday night, 4th inst., the Fall River (Mass.) *News* says: "Capt. Hadwin belonged in this city, and resided, when at home, at No. 72 Durfee-street. He leaves a wife and one child, about two and a half years of age. He had been in the employ of the Iron-works Company, of this city, for eleven or twelve years, and had always been considered an upright, honest man. Last April he purchased one-half the schooner Benjamin English, of New-Bedford, Mass., and has commanded her ever since. She left Providence for New-York, arriving there Aug. 1, to load with coal for Mattapoisett. Capt. Hadwin had about $150 with him when he left Fall River, and it is stated had a draft for $1,200 more. Mr. John Barnett of New-Bedford, one of the other owners, received a telegram from Messrs. Ferguson & Wood, New-York, yesterday afternoon, stating that Capt. Hadwin had been missing since Monday last. Mr. Barnett left for New-York on the 4:45 train, and soon after his departure another telegram was received from the mate of the vessel, stating that Capt. Hadwin was killed on Monday evening. The affair remains a mystery, but it is thought by the owners he was murdered for his money. Capt. Hadwin was a native of Nova Scotia, but had lived in Fall River most of his days. He has two sisters living here. He was about thirty-nine years of age, and a member of Mount Hope Lodge of F. and A. Masons."

A MILITIA REGIMENT DISBANDED.

In General Orders No. 9, Major Gen. Shaler, commanding the First Division, announces that in conformity with General Orders No. 20, c. s., from General Head-quarters, the First Regiment Infantry will be immediately mustered out of the service, and the provisions of General Order No. 14, series of 1868, from General Head-quarters, will be observed so far as applicable. The commanding officer of the Third Brigade will cause the regiment referred to to be assembled for muster out as soon as practicable and will designate the mustering officer. Upon the completion of the disbandment, the brigade commander will report that fact to head-quarters.

DAVID MURPHY'S SENTENCE.

LETTER OF GOV. DIX COMMUTING IT TO IMPRISONMENT FOR LIFE.

The following is the letter of Gov. Dix announcing the commutation of the death sentence of David Murphy, convicted of murder in this City, to imprisonment for life:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, Aug. 5, 1873.

Benj. K. Phelps, Esq., District Attorney of the City and County of New-York:

SIR: I have given the most careful consideration to the case of David Murphy, convicted of murder in the first degree, on the 24th of June, 1873, and recommended to mercy by you and by the late Assistant District Attorney, and I have decided to commute his sentence to imprisonment for life.

At the General Term of the Supreme Court, in the City of New-York, in May last, when his case was brought up on application for a new trial on a review of facts, the opinion was expressed by Judge Brady that a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree "would have accomplished the ends of justice;" and Judge Ingraham, in stating the opinion of the Court, said: "We think the clemency of the Executive may very properly be exercised in commuting the sentence to such lesser degree as shall be thought proper on a review of the evidence."

It is conceded that the evidence is in some respects contradictory, but it is clearly proved that Murphy had just been beaten in an affray with his victim and some companions of the latter, that he was under great excitement, and that he was bleeding when the fatal shot was fired. While I find in these circumstances nothing to call in question the justice of the verdict rendered by the jury, who were the proper judges of the weight to be given to the testimony of the different witnesses, I nevertheless think it a proper case for the exercise of the clemency of the Executive; and I have, therefore, come to the conclusion, as I have already stated, to commute the sentence to imprisonment for life, the least measure of punishment, as I conceive, of which the case admits.

Very respectfully yours, JOHN A. DIX.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER IN ALBANY.

The Albany *Journal* of Saturday evening gives the particulars, so far as then ascertained, of the mysterious murder of a one-armed stranger, whose body was found lying in a ravine on the farm of Isaac Jones. The *Journal* says: "He was found lying on his right side, face down, head and shoulders about three or four inches lower than his body, and the ground thereabout literally soaked with blood. The face was so clotted with blood and mire as to be hardly distinguishable, and at first no other marks than a gash in the throat and a severed windpipe were noticeable. Less than fifteen feet from the body lay a razor, resting against the fence, the bright steel of the blade incrusted with blood. From the position of the razor, it had evidently been hurled to where it lay after the bloody deed was committed. One of the pockets of his pants was turned partially inside out, and in the other was a pin bent as though the pocket had been torn open. In one of the pockets a copy of a New-York paper, of Aug. 5, and a small looking-glass, were found. The face of the deceased was cleanly shaved. In washing the face the Coroner discovered some traces of powder on the forehead. The body was apparently that of a man about thirty-five years of age, and was well dressed in a blue sack coat, blue vest, black pants, a pair of heavy-soled Congress gaiters, small crowned white straw hat, brown muslin shirt, white linen bosom, paper collar, and black necktie. He had black hair and moustache, but only one arm, the other having been amputated near the shoulder some years previous. Farther up the bank to the south-east of the body lay another coat and vest folded up. A post-mortem on the body was held yesterday at the Almshouse Hospital, by Drs. Henry R. Haskins and Lansing. The wound in the throat was first examined, a deep gash being found which severed the windpipe, but left the jugular and other more important arteries intact. On further examination, evidence of seven different pistol shots was discovered. One, which must have been fatal, was in the centre of the forehead, and penetrated the brain. Another was a little to the left, the bullet which caused it being found, considerably battered, beneath the scalp. Another passed below and behind the left ear down into the muscles of the neck. Another battered bullet was found behind the right ear, on the back of the head. A fifth had struck the left side of the chest and lodged in the muscles of the back. A sixth had passed between the fourth and fifth ribs on the left side, passing through the heart and lodging in the right cavity of the right lung. The seventh had penetrated the back of his right and only hand, the ball being found in the tissue of the hand. Five of the bullets were found, two of them completely flattened. All of the bullets and the nature of the wounds themselves showed that a Smith & Wesson seven-barreled revolver had been used. As to who the murdered man was, nothing is as yet known, although it is said he was seen in that vicinity as early as Monday afternoon, when one Martin Strope, a farm hand, employed on Ebenezer Jones' farm, affirmed he saw a one-armed man, corresponding in appearance to the deceased, lying asleep under a pine tree just off the road. Several of the farm-hands in the vicinity insist that they heard from ten to fifteen shots fired about 12 o'clock on Wednesday night in the direction in which the body was found, but none of them, it seems, had the curiosity or courage to ascertain the cause of so unusual a circumstance."

THE STONES FOR THE SCOTT MONUMENT

The blocks of granite lately quarried, and now being dressed at the works of the Cape Ann Granite Company, for the Scott Monument at Washington, are thus described by the Boston *Advertiser*: "Two at least of these stones (there are five in all) are of marvelous size. The handling of such stones is a difficult and expensive operation, and to start them from the pits where they were quarried required the strongest description of wire tackling, procured especially for the purpose, while their transportation from the quarries to the wharf required the construction of a strongly-braced car, as the ordinary platform cars of the company were entirely inadequate to support their great weight. Nor could they be loaded upon the car by any ordinary process of derrick, with tackle and fall; it was found necessary to screw them up to the desired height, building a foundation of heavy blocking as the work progressed, and when a sufficient elevation had been reached they were slowly and carefully moved on rollers across the platform to the transportation car. All these steps were completed and the stones placed in position for dressing upon the wharf, where they are now far advanced toward completion. The next difficult step is to load them upon vessels ready for shipment, and the success attending the work thus far is a guarantee that the remaining difficulties will be successfully overcome. The monument, which is to be erected on a public triangle at the intersection of several streets in Washington, will consist of five large granite blocks—platform, subbase, base, die, and caps—all under contract and well advanced by the Cape Ann Granite Company, to be surmounted by a bronze statue of Lieut. Gen. Scott."

M. THIERS' POPULARITY.

One of the Paris correspondents of the *Indépendance Belge* represents the state of feeling in the departments as exceedingly friendly to M. Thiers. "There is is no mistaking the fact, he writes, that the gratitude of the population is entirely toward the ex-President. "To M. Thiers, and M. Thiers alone, is attributed the honor of obtaining the liberation of the territory. For the rest, after the evacuation has been fairly completed, documents will be published which will make manifest more than ever the services of the last President of the Republic. The public will then know all that was necessary in super-human efforts, in pressure, even in menaces, in order to save the iron-plated squadron, which was the object of intense anxiety to M. Thiers. It will then also be seen that even after the conclusion of the treaty of peace, Belfort was anew threatened by the claims of the conqueror, and that other unheard-of efforts of patriotism were required to preserve that last bulwark of our national security." The same correspondent says the reports of the préfets on the state of French commerce have been received by the Ministry, and they all declare the situation to be deplorable. It was bad in M. Thiers' time because his conflict with the Right did not allow any security to the country, and industry and business do not improve now because of the uncertainty that is felt in regard to the future.

VALUABLE MAINE STATISTICS.

The Legislature of Maine very wisely provided for obtaining and publishing the industrial statistics of their State, and under their resolve Mr. W. E. S. Whitman has been appointed by the Governor to attend to the work. He has actively engaged in it, and has recently forwarded to assessors of towns, secretaries of agricultural societies and farmers' clubs a blank schedule for obtaining the agricultural statistics of the State. This schedule embraces the number of farms and acres of improved and unimproved land and woodland; value of farming implements; amount of wages paid out annually for hired farm-help; amount and value of farm products, including Indian corn, wheat, rye, barley, buckwheat, oats, potatoes, beans, peas, hops, hay, orchard products, cheese, butter, milk, honey, beeswax, maple syrup and molasses; number and value of neat stock, horses, sheep, swine, and poultry; number and value of eggs sold; amount and value of firewood prepared for market; and amount and value of bark prepared for market; and amount and value of charcoal manufactured.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Joseph Hogan's stable, corner of Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, was damaged $500 by fire yesterday.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, John Walsh, seventeen years of age, residing in Mulberry-street, was committed, in default of $500 bail, to answer a charge of stealing a piece of felt cloth, valued at $40, from Patrick McNally, of No. 436 Grand-street.

A meeting of Hebrew teachers was held at No. 142 East Fortieth-street, yesterday, for the purpose of organizing a Hebrew Teachers' Association. A temporary organization was effected, and a committee was formed to prepare a plan of organization, to be submitted at a future meeting.

The White Star steam-ship Celtic, which left Liverpool on July 31, and Queenstown on Aug. 1, reached this port last night, with dates later by three days than those borne by mail news previously received. We are once more indebted to the officers of the line and of the steamer for valued additions to our European files.

The Jewish congregation Anshi-Chesed, which has erected a splendid temple in Lexington-avenue, corner of Sixty-third-street, at an expense of $250,000, has decided to engage the well-known Jewish pulpit orator, Rev. Dr. Isaac M. Wise, of Cincinnati, as its rabbi. The consecration of the new temple is to come off in a few weeks.

Rev. Edward Jaeger, of Mobile, a converted Jewish rabbi, delivered an address last evening at Association Hall. A very large congregation had assembled and showed great interest in the discourse, which was fluently delivered. The theme was Saul's disobedience of the Divine commands in failing to exterminate Amalek.

On Saturday night last, during a drunken quarrel about money matters, James Hanlon, of No. 432 East Thirteenth-street, seized a car-hook and beat his wife Mary about the head and body, inflicting injuries of a dangerous character. Justice Shandley yesterday fully committed him to await he result of the woman's injuries.

BROOKLYN.

A frame house at the foot of Henry-street, owned and occupied by Wm. Malloney, was destroyed by fire during the absence of the occupants, last evening. Loss, $400; insured in the Liverpool and London Company for $300.

The padlock factory of Wilson Bohannon, on Broadway, near Kossuth-place, was robbed a few nights since of $700 worth of copper. The burglars were observed to carry off the copper in a truck, but no trace of them has been discovered by the police.

At noon yesterday John Shay, seven years of age, while playing with a number of boys on the dock at the foot of Little-street, fell into the water. Some of his companions ran to procure assistance, but the unfortunate boy sank almost immediately and was drowned. His parents resided at No. 41 Little-street.

James Grant, twenty-five years of age, was drowned, yesterday afternoon, while bathing at the foot of South Fourth-street. The deceased resided at the corner of Siegel and Morrell streets, and was employed as a laborer in Havemeyer & Elder's sugar refinery. His body has not been recovered.

The police of the Ninth Subprecinct yesterday dispersed a party of roughs who were playing ball near Union Cemetery. Three of the crowd, named Mullen, Caverly, and Caffrey, were arrested, and several coats which the players left behind in their flight were confiscated. Sunday ball-playing has become of common occurrence in the Twenty-first Ward, and the police of that district yesterday inaugurated active measures for its prevention.

Yesterday Mrs. Catherine Vorudran, of No. 719 Flushing-avenue, called at the Sixth Precinct Police Station and informed the Sergeant in charge that two men, strangers to her, called on her on Saturday night and represented that they had a large consignment of goods in the Custom-house, and being without money to pay the duty, they desired her to lend them $250, pledging two "gold" watches as security. Mrs. Vorudran easily fell into the trap, and in exchange for $250 received two watches of hardly any value.

LONG ISLAND.

For the special benefit of the Methodists of Suffolk County the Suffolk County Camp-meeting Association have appointed a meeting to be held at Jamesport, commencing on Monday, Aug. 18, to continue for ten days.

A mass-meeting was held at Winfield yesterday, and resolutions adopted requesting the North-side Railroad to resume the running of the early train from that place. The present time-table affords no accommodations to mechanics who desire to reach their work in the City at the regular hour.

The barn of Mr. Thomas Hamilton, at Oregon, near Mattituck, was, with its contents, consisting of ten tons of hay, 300 bushels of oats, 300 bushels of wheat, farm tools, harness, &c., destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. The loss is estimated at $2,500, insurance on stock and building, $850.

In the First Internal Revenue District, comprising the Counties of Queens, Kings, Suffolk, and Richmond, the monthly collection amounts to $325,000, whisky, beer, and tobacco being the chief sources of revenue. In the district there are 65 breweries, 2 distilleries, 13 tobacco factories, 25 rectifiers, and about 600 cigar factories.

The Coroner's inquest on the death of Christopher Schmeig, who was killed at the crossing of the Flushing Railroad and Thompson-avenue, Newtown, eight days ago, was concluded Saturday evening. The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death through criminal negligence on the part of the railroad company in not having a flagman at that point.

As appears by the books in the office of the Surveyer of the Port of Greenport, there were, on June 30, the close of the official year, 189 vessels enrolled and licensed from ports on the north side of Peconic Bay, including Shelter Island, having a total tonnage of 8,115.70 tons. Since the above date eight other vessels, with a total tonnage of 546.28, have been added, making the present aggregate number of vessels from those ports 197, and their tonnage 8,662.02. The fishing hulks Falcon and Ranger, having a tonnage of some 1,700 tons, are not included in the above statement.

NEW-JERSEY.

David Foreman and Jerome Lutora are locked in the Hoboken station-house for a murderous assault on Officer Murphy.

John Roorke, John Eagan, and James Barrett were arrested yesterday in Hoboken for breaking into the house of Mr. Foos in Tenth-street. Two of the thieves were caught hiding on the meadows.

Michael Sheridan, of East Newark, was locked up yesterday on a charge of bigamy, his bondsman having given him up. Sheridan has one wife in the Insane Asylum at Trenton. The other wife is Bridget Reilly, aged eighteen.

POLAR RESEARCH.

The Stockholm *Aftonblad* of the 17th of July contains some official accounts from the commander of the North Pole expedition. They wintered in 79° 53′ north latitude and 16° 15′ east longitude, where they put together a house, the intention being for the ships to proceed farther north in the middle of September to make depots of stores at intervals along the route proposed to be taken by the sledging parties that would follow at a later period. This design, however, was frustrated by the early severity of the Winter. On the 4th of October the scientific members of the expedition took up their abode in the house. On the 20th of the same month the sun disappeared below the horizon, it having been already hidden from their view on the 13th by high mountains. Still daylight continued to some extent till the latter part of November, when it may be said it was totally dark at mid-day. Occasionally up to this date the temperature fell to 28 degrees Celsius, but it was not painful either when moving about or while sleeping in a tent on the ice. No open water was visible at all. The health of all was satisfactory, until the rations were reduced in order to assist starving ships' crews who walked across the ice on hearing of the expedition. Scurvy resulted from this privation. Important results are expected from the observations taken, especially of the Northern lights as analyzed by the spectrum. As regards the deep sea dredging, it could be continued nearly the whole time, and the specimens brought to the surface showed that animal life was in no way interfered with by severe cold and darkness continuing for many months, and that sea-weeds also flourished. The sun was not visible from the 20th of October to the 21st of February following, but the moon showed itself uninterruptedly night and day during every alternate fortnight, for ten days of which it never disappeared below the horizon. The despatch was dated the 23d of February this year, and ended with the expression of a hope of being able to proceed farther north as soon as circumstances should permit. One of the three ships forming the expedition had lately come into harbor in Norway.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Magnolia, from Savannah.—Benjamin Burdick and wife, H. W. Pease and wife, Miss Rosaline E. Pease, Miss Katie Pease, Mrs. and Miss Clark, Mrs. E. Ashby, Mrs. Smith, M. Blumenthal, wife, child and servant, S. Mayer and daughter, L. Stern, wife, 2 children and servant, Miss Mattie Poll, Miss Mary Ward, Capt. J. E. Lombard, J. A. Burt, E. S. Hull, E. A. Schwars, T. F. Porter, F. K. Douglass, A. C. Stephens, John Daly, R. G. Weir, A. B. Newsome, C. P. Connery, W. J. Donnelly, James Kilfoyle, J. Levy, A. F. Stern, G. Witkowski, N. Wolf, L. L. Strozer, Jacob Siesel, Patrick Higgins, Mary E. Day, N. J. Pollard, and 5 in the steerage.

In steam-ship Denmark, from London.—Mrs. Martha Scott, Mrs. Emma Dixon and infant, Mrs. Louisa Coultwood and son, Miss Emma Dorrington, Miss Marion Fife, E. H. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. John Peerless, Signor Guiglielmo Cueva and wife, Mrs. Ann Schwitters and son, Jas. Baines, wife, and 3 children, Arthur Fitzpatrick, wife, 3 children, and servant, Lawrence Fitzpatrick, Miss Eliza Dunn, Mrs. Emily Dunn, Miss Josephine Dunn, Miss Caroline Dunn, Wm. Hicks and wife, Theo. Turner, Mrs. Elizabeth Payne, Capt. Hamlin, wife, and 3 children, Henry Matthew, Mrs. Henriette Behr, James Lee, Robt. Remington, Adolphe Geiger, Miss M. Sellars, Robt. Obelin, Miss Lucia Obelin, Geo. Vannier, Miss Amelia Valentine.

In steam-ship Celtic, from Liverpool.—Capt. Leslie and wife, Master Fletcher, Master Ismay, Master J. H. Ismay, Mrs. Col. Jones, infant, and nurse, Master F. C. Dale, C. M. Prodgers, Mrs. W. L. Whiting and 2 daughters, Mrs. PaF. Sandford, Miss Lillie K. Brown, Mrs. P. Tregent, Mr. Brooks, E. C. Allen, A. I. Short, S. Wood, John MacConnell, W. E. Gilbert, Mrs. Emma De Wolf, Mrs. Agnes Collins, Mrs. Henrietta J. Anger, John Farrell, C. B. Allen, G. P. Farwell, J. C. Bloomfield, Gen. Neill, Mr. Dewing, Mr. Holman, J. A. Casserley, H. Walker, J. W. Boyd, J. G. Roberts, George W. King, wife, and 2 daughters, F. D. Moore, J. M. Williams, Miss J. M. Williams and friend, Miss Mary Ball and 2 servants, Mason M. Hill and wife, C. L. Colby, wife, 2 children, and servant, N. B. Falconer, Dr. Malcolm MacLean, C. Cavell, Mr. Evans, O. R. Runyon, C. Liesafeldt, Rev. Peyton Harrison, wife, and son, Miss Kate Tabb, Joseph Harrap, Mr. Giles and wife, Rev. W. T. Stevenson, H. G. Fraser, A. Kelly and wife.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......5:06 | Sun sets....7:04 | Moon sets..9:14

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...9:48 | Gov. Island.10:37 | Hell Gate.11:59

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Aug. 10.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Celtic, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, July 31, and Queenstown Aug. 1, with mdse. and 71 cabin and 340 steerage passengers to J. H. Sparks; Aug. 7, lat. 44 50, lon. 50 40, passed bark John Eels bound W.; 10th, 138 miles east from Sandy Hook, passed steamers Baltic, City of Paris, and a national steamer, all bound E.

Steam-ship Denmark, (Br.,) Sumner, London July 22, and Havre 27th, with mdse. and 49 cabin and 474 steerage passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Aug. 3, lat. 45 59, lon. 37 42, passed a Cunard steamer, bound E.; 4th, lat. 44 57, lon. 42 43, passed steam-ship Nevada, and a Cunard steamer, both bound E.; 9th, off Nantucket, passed ship Southern Chief, from Amsterdam, for New-York.

Steam-ship City of Houston, Deering, Galveston Aug. 3, and Key West 6th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co. Aug. 5, 300 miles W. N. W. from Tortugas, passed schr. Chas. H. Kelly, (of Boston,) leaking; had steam-pumps on board.

Steam-ship Magnolia, Cheeseman, Savannah, Aug. 7, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Stark, Bermuda 4 ds., with mdse. to Lunt Bros.

Steam-ship Luisa, (Span.,) Garcia, Havana 8 ds., in ballast to master.

Steam-ship Samaria, (Br.,) Billinge, Liverpool July 29, and Queenstown 30th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Company.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Johnson, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Steam-ship Regulator, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Republic, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Mosher, Hamburg 46 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. June 21, lat. 46, lon. 45, passed bark Howard, bound W.; 24th, lat. 45 30, lon. 55, passed ship Moscongus, bound W.

Ship Athenias, (of St. John's, N. B.,) Baker, Leghorn June 10, with mdse. to Ruger Bros.—vessel to Jas. W. Elwell & Co. Passed Gibraltar June 25.

Ship Jacob A. Stamler, Samson, Havre June 10, with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Gitana, (Norw.,) Flagestadt, St. Nasaire 52 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Camilla, (Ger.,) Beckmann, Bristol, Eng., 56 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Sesti Dubrovacki, (Aust.,) Goggs, Leith, 60 ds., with coal to order, vessel to Slocovich & Co.; July 27, lat. 33 08, lon. 51 57, spoke bark Cibele, (Aust.,) from Marseilles, for New-York.

Bark Kragero, (Norw.,) Larsen, Londonderry 45 ds., in ballast to master. Is anchored at S. W. Spit for orders.

Bark Constante, (Aust.,) Hreglich, Fall River, in ballast to master.

Brig Ambrose Light, (of Boston,) Higgins, Trinidad, Cuba, 17 ds., with molasses to Latasa & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Neponset, (of Boston,) Stout, Messina 68 ds., with fruit to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Lillesand, (Norw.,) Anderson, London 50 ds., in ballast to master. Is anchored at South-west Spit for orders.

Schr. Izetto, (of Calais,) Smith, Fort Caledonia, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to Bird, Perkins & Job—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Haze, Spencer, Hartford.

Schr. J. P. Ross, Paul, Taunton, for Rondout.

Schr. Union, Baldwin, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Henry Lee, Mayo, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Addie Todd, Corson, Salem.

Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Lawrence, Portland, Conn.

Schr. A. B. Hayes, Barlow, New-Bedford.

Schr. J. H. Borden, Dodge, Fall River.

Schr. Sam Weller, Brockway, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Warren Gates, Smith, Rockport, Mass.

Schr. Lady Jane, Haggerty, New-Haven.

Schr. George Gillum, Hamlin, Portland, Conn.

Schr. C. C. Saddler, Baisden, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Ripple, Brown, Nantucket, with fish to J. Comstock.

Schr. H. M. Howes, Howes, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. J. H. Burnett, Gardner, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. W. Griffin, Stocking, Providence.

Schr. Agnes, Chester, Baker's Landing, for Philadelphia.

Schr. D. Ellis, Torrey, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Brazos, Busby, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. B. Allen, Case, Newport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ann Amelia, Allen, New-Haven.

Schr. D. C. Forester, Kendrick, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Geo. Hotchkiss, Doyle, Providence.

Schr. Frances Burritt, Allen, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Yarmouth, Kelly, Providence.

Schr. R. F. Cubada, Swain, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Artist, Forrester, Somerset.

Schr. Willow Harp, Norton, Warren, R. I.

Schr. Onrust, Romer, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. Veranda, Pond Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. Spray, Martin, Pawtucket.

Schr. Geo. F. Brown, Gedney, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. A. Falconer, Wilson, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Alida, Knowles, Providence.

Schr. Amelia, Ferry, Providence.

Schr. Hunter, Crane, Dighton.

Schr. Jos. Hall, Chatfield, Portland, Conn.

Schr. George & Emily, Hutchinson, Portland, with lumber to Creed Bros.

Schr. J. M. Boyle, Smith, Fall River.

Schr. Maud Webster, Selsey, Salem.

Schr. L. O. Wells, Wells, Pawtucket, for Rondout.

Schr. A. J. Williams, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford.

Schr. A. S. Brown, Mills, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. O. F. Hawley, Baylis, Somerset, for Rondout.

Schr. R. J. Raynor, Mitchell, Providence.

Schr. Monitor, Black, New-Bedford.

Schr. J. M. Kissam, Kissam, Newport.

Schr. Paugusett, Wapes, Bridgeport.

Schr. Pioneer, Weeks, Boston.

Schr. Richard Law, Eldridge, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ontario, Barbour, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hope On, Chase, Somerset, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Golden Rule, Overton, Norwalk.

Schr. Franklin, Hulse, Brookhaven.

Schr. A. C. Noyes, Baker, Augusta, with lumber, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Flight, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. S. S. Scranton, Allen, Portland, Conn.

Schr. H. A. Butler, Strickland, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Uncle Joe, Smith, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Caroline Grant, Sargent, Salem.

Schr. Edward Lindsley, Bradley, New-Haven.

Schr. John, Bunker, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Willie Martin, Waite, Portland, with lumber to Cole & Remsen.

Schr. Storm Petrel, Davis, Salem.

Schr. Quickstep, Smith, Rockport, Mass.

Schr. Geo. R. Vreeland, (new,) Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Eliza, Ball, Bridgeport.

Schr. B. H. King, Riker, Fall River.

Schr. J. P. Ames, Allen, Salem.

Schr. Geo. W. Cummins, Bolt, Somerset.

Schr. Alert, Hulse, Brookhaven.

Schr. Wm. Gray, Allen, New-London.

Schr. Rebecca Knight, Bartlett, Virginia.

Schr. Sunny South, Sterling, Virginia.

WIND—Sundown, light, E.; clear.

BELOW.

Ships Jacob A. Stamler, Samson, Havre June 10, with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken; Southern Chief, Higgins, Antwerp June 25, in ballast to H. D. & J. U. Brookman.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 10.—Arr. steamer South Carolina, from New-York; bark King Oscar, from Sicily; schrs. C. G. Lord and Joseph Rudd, from New-York. Sld., schrs. E. T. Gildersleve and F. G. Russell, for Jacksonville.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 9.—Arr., brigs Teaser, (Br.,) Havana 11 ds., for Boston; Ellen H. Gott, Port Caledonia, for New-York; Addie Sawyer, Calais, for Philadelphia; Emeline G. Sawyer, Calais, for New-Bedford; Andrew Peters, do., for orders.

Passed by, schrs. Flora King, Sullivan, from Calais for orders.

Sld., all before reported excepting brigs Teaser, Abby Thaxter, and Z. Williams, and schrs. Statesman, repairing, and the Emeline.

11 A. M.—Wind N. E., light; clear.

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Dr. T. E. CLARKE, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, whose "Cure for the Opium Habit" has been used with such remarkable success, in every State in the Union, during the last five years, will be at the Everett House from Saturday, Aug. 9, to Monday, Aug. 11, inclusive (three days,) and during that time he can be consulted by those who desire treatment for themselves or for their friends, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.

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CARBOLIC ACID of the various grades.
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